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THE CHINA PRESS
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MAY CALL MAN-POWER OF EMPIRE UP BEFORE LONG, SAYS LL. GEORGE

French Have Used Theirs, No Reason Why Britain Should Not Follow

ALLIES SUPERIOR ALL ROUND

Numbers and Resources Combine To Promise Victory In Few Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Winston Churchill complained that Mr. Asquith had not reviewed the military situation.

Mr. Lloyd George replied: You cannot review the military prospect in the middle of a battle. The prospects are good. Our generals are more than satisfied at our progress and are proud of the valor of our men.

Great as was the British infantry in the days of Wellington, it was never greater than now. One thrills with pride to belong to the same race. Our citizen army is hurling back our most formidable foes.

Whatever happens in this battle, I am confident that victory is assured to us. I feel beyond everything confident, because numbers and all other resources are on our side and our soldiers have proved that British resourcefulness and intelligence are going to snatch victory in a few months over what appeared at one time to be an invincible military power.

Mr. Lloyd George said: "Our steel helmets are better than the German, French or Italian and have saved thousands of lives." He believed the idea of a protective shield for the body is capable of further development.

Regarding further utilisation of the man-power of the Empire, he said that the whole question must be reviewed and he did not doubt that action would be taken shortly. The French had used theirs to the largest extent and there was no reason why Britain should not follow their example.

Britain was turning out every month more heavy guns than were possessed by the whole army at the beginning of the war. This was a triumph for British engineering, but more still were wanted.

NO HOME RULE MEASURE UNLESS ALL WILL AGREE

Asquith Names Difficulties; Ulster's Exclusion Unsettled; Status of M.Ps.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government does not propose to introduce the Irish Bill, concerning which there did not appear to be any prospect of a substantial agreement by all parties.

After Mr. Asquith's announcement, Mr. John Redmond obtained leave to move the adjournment, "in order to call attention to the rapidly growing unrest in Ireland and to the fact that the Government does not propose to carry out in their entirety the terms submitted for a temporary settlement."

Mr. Asquith's announcement was in reply to Mr. Redmond, who asked if the Government intended to depart from the terms of the Home Rule agreement based on Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, or to insert proposals at variance to the agreement, without consulting the Nationalists.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that the agreement was subject to approval and revision by the Cabinet. In this connection two questions emerged.

Firstly, the form in which the exclusion of Ulster should be provided; all parties were agreed that its inclusion should not be automatic and the Government could not do more than make that sure. Secondly, after full examination of the matter, the Government felt that they could not themselves agree and they could not expect the House to agree that the full number of Irish members should be retained in the House of Commons after an election, except where consideration of the Home Rule or Amending Bill was concerned.

Mr. Asquith then stated that the Government does not intend to introduce any Home Rule Bill unless there is a substantial agreement between all parties.

Germans Repelled on Whole Front, Ikskul to Riga Gulf; Russians Advance 12 Miles

Press on Most Vulnerable Point; von Hindenburg Passively Resists; Rapid Progress Is Out of Question

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 24.—After four days of uninterrupted fighting, on the Riga positions, the struggle has abated, the Russians requiring to consolidate the ground gained and the Germans needing re-inforcements from other sectors.

The Russians have repelled the Germans from Ikskul to the Gulf of Riga. Their success has been most important in the region of Kemmern, where they have advanced twelve miles west of their original positions.

In the region or Riga, hostilities, as yet, are only commencing. The Russians are carefully pressing at the most vulnerable point of the German front.

Although the Germans have accumulated plenty of ammunition and for a long time have fortified their positions in that region, they only meet the Russian offensive passively. Thus, in view of such opposition, a rapid Russian advance is out of the question.

An official communique reports: In the Caucasus, our offensive continues. Six guns were captured at Gumishkaneh and 200 Turks were made prisoners on the Heights of Balabandalan, west of Gumishkaneh.

There have been some skirmishes with Kurds in the direction of Bagdad.

Withdraw From Werben As Russians Circling It

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 21.—Eastern theater.—Army group of von Hindenburg: South-east of Riga, feebler enemy attacks were frustrated. Russian attempts to cross the Duna on both sides of Friedrichstadt failed.

North of Oveten, a small detachment crossed the river. North-east of Smorgon, advanced field guards were taken back before superior forces.

Army group of von Linsingen: After having brought to a stop the Russian attacks between Werben and Korson, the salient positions at Werben were taken back before an expected encircling attack.

July 22.—Army group of von Hindenburg: On both sides of Kekkau, Brandenburg regiments are withstanding strong Russian mass attacks, which recommenced in the afternoon and continued during the night. All the attacks broke down, with the heaviest losses for the enemy.

On the rest of the front, there were no incidents of importance.

Balkan theater.—The situation is unchanged.

July 23.—South-east of Riga, late in the evening, an enemy attack was frustrated in the German curtain-fire. Russian attempts to cross the Styr near Zahatka, south-west of Berestecko, were impeded by the German batteries.

July 24.—On the northern section of the front and before General Count von Bothmer's army, there were only patrol engagements. North-west of Berestecko, strong Russian attacks were flatly repulsed.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, July 22.—Russian theater.—In the Bukhovina, the Russian attempts to conquer the mountain of Capul remained without success. The heights of Magura, near Tataro, have been re-conquered by our troops.

Italian theater.—In Tyrol, there was temporarily a lively enemy artillery fire. Italian attacks were repulsed near Pantveglio.

Vienna, July 23.—Russian theater. The south of Tatarov is threatened by a strong Russian advance. We withdrew our troops fighting on the Mazura towards the Carpathian main ridge.

Italian theater.—After some quiet days, there was fighting, yesterday, south of Sugana Valley and near Paneveggio. The Italians were repulsed.

Casement is Denied An Appeal to Lords

Wilson Won't Urge Respite, As Britain Would Resent Such Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—The Attorney-General has refused to allow Casement to appeal to the House of Lords.

Resent U.S. Representations

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Uebeerseedienst reports:—New York, July 22.—When Senator Martin, today, in the Senate, again pressed his resolution to ask President Wilson to urge a stay in the execution of Casement, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations announced that the American Ambassador in London had informed the State Department that Britain would resent any such representations.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. July 27
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava... July 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 29

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 29
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 12

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Aug. 4
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 7
Per M.M s.s. Athos .....Aug 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

The French mail of June 25 is due at Hongkong on July 29 and here on August 2. Left Haiphong on July 25, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

'FOR KING AND EMPIRE; SERVICES RENDERED'

Special Badge To Distinguish Britishers Who Have Served During War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 23.—The King has approved the issue of a silver badge to officers and men of the British, Indian and over-seas forces who have served at home or abroad in the present war and who have relinquished their commissions or been discharged on account of age, wounds or sickness caused by military service.

The discharged badge will also be awardable to regular and volunteer nurses and medical men in military service. It bears the words: "For King and Empire. Services rendered," in a circle an inch and a quarter in diameter, which circumscribes the Imperial cypher, surmounted by a crown. It is to be worn with mufti only.

The Admiralty issues a similar notification.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—March "Grenadier" .....Parès
2.—Overture "Mignon" .....Thomas
3.—Waltz "Eton Boating Song" Kaps
4.—Selection "La Parisiana" Donizetti
5.—American Fantasia In Coon-land" .....Bidgood
6.—Selection "Souvenir de la Russie" .....Harris

A. de Kryger.
Conductor-in-charge.

Crown Prince of Servia and Prince of Wales

This photograph shows the Prince of Wales conducting the "Prince without a country" to Buckingham Palace when the latter recently visited London. Prince Alexander is the second son of the aged King Peter. The first son, George, renounced his right to the throne of the little mountain kingdom in 1909, and King Peter, because of protracted ill health, delegated royal authority to Prince Alexander.

British Consul Joins Issue to Save Canton From Being Invaded

Tells Republicans Lung Will Resign When Lu Yung-ting Arrives

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, July 24.—The British Consul-General, in a friendly communication, has requested Tsen Chun-hsuan to use his good offices to avert a Republican invasion of Canton, stating that Lung Chi-kwang will retire as soon as Lu Yung-ting arrives.

Many Parliamentarians Go To Peking; Tong Undecided

The statement was given wide currency in Chinese circles, yesterday, that Mr. Tong Shao-yi would be leaving for Peking within a day or two. However, Mr. Tong Shao-yi has not yet definitely accepted appointment in the Cabinet, to which he has been nominated and, when spoken to last night by a representative of THE CHINA PRESS, he simply replied: "I have not decided yet that I will go to Peking."

Beyond that, Mr. Tong would say nothing. It is a fact, though, that a very considerable number of Parliamentarians have left lately for the North and almost every day for about a week back has witnessed enthusiastic scenes at the railway station, from whence they were accorded hearty send-offs by their friends.

The Republican headquarters is by no means such a busy place now as it was a few weeks ago, though it is still active.

Regarding Mr. Tong Shao-yi, the Tsunhua Sinpao reports:—"As President Li Yuan-hung has asked Tong Shao-yi repeatedly to come up to Peking, Tong Shao-yi is preparing to go up to the North, though he has not decided that he will take up the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is reported that Tong Shao-yi will consult with Chang Yao-tseng, the Minister of Justice, who is expected in Shanghai from Yunnan soon.

Chang Yao-tseng has left Yunnan already and is expected here at the end of this month and the President has sent a deputy to Shanghai to meet him.

The Weather

Fine weather. The typhoon to the east of the Philippines will advance west-north-west or north-west. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 88.4 and the minimum 66.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 92.6 and 76.4.

Merchant Holders of Shares Seek Bank of China Control

Outline Plan to National Assembly by Which To Divorce Institution from Politics

At a recent meeting of the Merchant Shareholders' Association of the Bank of China the organization determined on plans that are meant to take the bank from under the domination of government officials and politicians. They seek to have it conducted according to the dictates of good banking and the wishes of the shareholders. Resolutions have been drawn up asking that the by-laws be changed to make this possible and they will be submitted to the National Assembly which is to meet in Peking next month. The association asks that the assembly change the by-laws of the bank—and holds back a club for use if the request is refused.

The Merchant Shareholders' Association was formed when the recent declaration of the moratorium forced a crisis in the bank's affairs. It was due partly to its action that Peking was defied and the bank with its branches kept open and note holders paid dollar for dollar. Mr. Chang Chien, formerly Minister of Agriculture, is chairman of the association.

Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Sub-manager of the bank, described yesterday the position of the bank and steps that had been taken by shareholders to gain more powers in its operation.

The bank's authorized capital is $60,000,000. It was arranged that at first $10,000,000 be subscribed by the Ministry of Finance and $10,000,000 by merchants. The Ministry of Finance subscribed its share in 1913. The merchants were to subscribe $5,000,000 last year and a like amount this year. But last year the troubles of the monarchical movement came down on China and in the bad market that resulted only $2,320,000 was paid for shares. According to the by-laws of the corporation the merchants were to subscribe $10,000,000 for shares at which time the bank would call a general meeting of the Shareholders' Association. The shareholders did not wait, but formed the association among themselves to safeguard their interests when the moratorium troubles came on.

Now the shareholders have aimed at increasing the holdings of the merchants so that they shall finally acquire a controlling number of shares. A meeting of the association was held on June 15 when it was decided to place on the market sufficient shares to bring the merchant holdings to $5,000,000. This would require the subscription of $2,680,000. If the market is good and these shares are subscribed for there will be another $5,000,000 in shares offered for sale.

The conditions that were decided on at the meeting for submission to the National Assembly were:

From now on the bank will be maintained for the shareholders, and government officials will not be allowed to prohibit the payment of notes, or interfere with the legitimate process of banking. The government will be treated as are the other shareholders and the officers of the bank will conduct the institution along the lines of business and not of politics.

The appointment of a bank president must be sanctioned by the shareholders before that official can take his seat; or the appointment must be made from a number of candidates submitted by the shareholders.

The assembly is asked to increase the amount of merchant shares so that it will be possible for them to gain a controlling interest in the bank's affairs. It is suggested that the proportion of the stock issue should be something like $40,000,000 to be subscribed for by merchants, and $20,000,000 by the Minister of Finance.

And then comes the club——

The Shareholders' Association says that if these conditions are not granted, the money received from the sale of shares (that is, for the $2,680,000 subscription to be placed on the market) will be held by the association and deposited by it in the bank. The association will guarantee to the buyers of shares that they shall have their 7 per cent dividends from these shares.

MUCH OF POZIERES TAKEN BY BRITISH; HIGH WOOD GAINS

Repeated Counter-Attacks Only Bring Germans Heavy Casualties

STUBBORN DEFENCE

Battle Again Dies Down To Gun Duel, Which Is Incessant

CONFLANS BOMBED

French Aviators Engage In Strenuous Work; Raids On Barracks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports that some ground was gained near High Wood and towards Guillemont. A large portion of Pozieres is now in our possession.

His communique says: Apart from continuous shelling by both sides, a night of comparative calm followed yesterday's fighting. Repeated counter-attacks by the enemy between High Wood and Guillemont yesterday gained them no advantage. Our artillery and machine-guns inflicted very heavy casualties.

Our troops secured important advantages in the neighborhood of Pozieres, despite a stubborn defence and a large portion of the village is in our hands. We captured here two guns and sixty prisoners.

Paris, July 24.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: The night was quiet in the region of the Somme and the weather bad. We have captured over 800 prisoners at Chapelle Sainte Fine in the past two days.

Two enemy aeroplanes were felled today. We bombed the railway-station at Conflans, hutments at Vigneulles and the barracks and aerodrome at Dieuz.

Claim Attacks Repulsed On Both Sides of Somme

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 20.—A French air-squadron, during the night from July 17 to 18, bombed the village of Kandern, in the Black Forest, killing a woman with her four children.

Headquarters, July 21.—Western theater. The attack against Fromelles, reported yesterday, was undertaken by two strong divisions. The gallant Bavarian division, who repulsed the attack, counted more than 2,000 enemy dead in the forefield and, besides, up to the present have brought in 481 prisoners, among whom are 10 officers, and captured 16 machine-guns.

On both sides of the Somme, the great expected enemy thrust took place, but failed. Numerous waves of troops attacked on the front of 40 kilometers from Pozieres to the west of Vermand-Ovillers. Over 17 divisions, amounting to more than 200,000 men, were engaged in the thrust.

The enemy's scanty success was as follows: The first line of one German division, south of Hardecourt, on a breadth of about three kilometers, was pressed into the next line, 800 meters backwards. Further, the enemy penetrated the salient at the Vermand-Ovillers Wood.

Defeat Furious Attacks

On the whole of the rest of the front, the furious attacks broke down, with extraordinarily heavy losses for the enemy, before the brave resistance of our gallant troops, who undauntedly faced death. British cavalry entered into the combat but this new feature in the trench war was unable to change the definite result. Up to the present, 17 officers and 1,200 men have been made prisoners by the Germans.

On the rest of the front, there was artillery and mine-thrower activity south of La Bassee, north-west of Lens, in the Argonnes and on both sides of the Meuse. North of Vendresse, a small French attack was

made after fruitless blasting. The crater was occupied by us.

An enemy aeroplane was shot to pieces before our front, south of Pozieres; another was shot down north-east of Bapaume and fell into our hands.

Headquarters, July 22.—Western theater.—In the Somme sector, the enemy were unable to resume the large uniform thrust after the previous day's defeat. Isolated attacks were repulsed without special effort, or were stifled at the beginning.

While cleaning a British nest in the Foureaux Wood, several dozens of prisoners were taken and nine machine-guns captured. Lively artillery duels continued, with interruptions.

Hold French Off

Early in the morning, a French attack on several fronts north of Massiges failed. On both sides of the Meuse, the artillery fire temporarily increased to higher intensity. Yesterday morning and last night, the enemy made attacks in the Fleury sector, which failed.

German patrols captured 14 men in a French position north-west of Saint Drest.

On both sides, there was lively air activity, day and night. Several enemy air-attacks caused small military damage, but several of the attacks caused victims among the civilians.

Thus, at Loan, where a woman was seriously wounded and three children killed.

The enemy lost seven aeroplanes, of which four were lost south of Bapaume, one east of Arras, one west of Combles and one near Roye. Lieutenant Winzens disabled his 10th enemy aeroplane, Lieutenant Hoehndorf his 11th. The Emperor bestowed the Order Pour le Merite upon First Lieutenant Althaus, who conquered a French biplane near Roye.

Headquarters, July 23.—Between the sea and the Ancre and Somme sectors, there were livelier fire engagements. In the vicinity of Richebourg, a stronger enemy reconnoitering detachment was repulsed.

Heavy British Losses

Between the Ancre and the Somme, after an increased artillery fire, infantry attacks were made in the evening and during the night on the front Thiepval-Guillemont. The British attacks on this front, in spite of the masses engaged and the disregard of losses, failed.

There was violent hand-to-hand fighting near and west of Pozieres, in the Foureaux Wood and at the western edge of Longueval. Between Guillemont and the Somme, the enemy's attempts were stifled in the trenches by the German curtain-fire. South of the Somme, there were temporarily very strong artillery duels, followed by isolated French attacks, which failed.

In the Meuse sector, the artillery combats partly reached a high intensity. In the Fleury sector, the enemy made hand-grenade attacks.

In the Tren Wood and in the Mountain Wood, north of Tavanness, reconnoitering detachments were repulsed. South of Damloup, we gained ground in the direction of the farm of Dicourt, capturing prisoners and booty.

A French air-squadron bombed Mulheim, in Baden and the villages nearby. Two of the enemy aeroplanes were shot down in the air-fight which ensued. The attack was answered by firing heavy shells into the town of Belfort.

Big Price For Pozieres

Headquarters, July 24.—It is now evident that the British attacks reported yesterday, against the front Thiepval-Guillemont, were made by parts of 11 divisions, several of which were hurried up from other fronts. The only advantage to the enemy on the whole front which has not yet been corrected by the Germans is that they entered some houses in Pozieres, for which they paid with extraordinarily heavy losses.

The enemy were defeated at Longueval by the powerful counter-attack of the Brandenburg Grenadier regiment No. 24, of Douaumont fame. In the gravel-pit south-west of Guillemont, where the enemy temporarily gained a footing, the Germans captured three officers and 141 men, unwounded.

South of the Somme, smaller French enterprises near Soyecourt and west of Vermand-Ovillers failed in the German fire. The artillery fire decreased only temporarily.

On the right bank of the Meuse there were artillery duels, which, at times, increased to great violence. The infantry were not active.

Since July 15, the booty captured by the Germans, as reported up to the present, includes 68 machine-guns.

Most wonderful legends are told by the British and French about the German losses. Thus the Poldhu wireless service reports that the diary of a captured German shows that one battalion of the Wuerttemberg regiment No. 119 lost 908 out of 1,100 men, while two other battalions of the same regiment lost over half of their effective strength. It is stated that the total losses of the regiment mentioned, during the last weeks up to yesterday, amounted to 500, equal to one-fourth of the figure given by the British.

News Brevities

The July competition of the S. R. A. will be held today from 6 to 8.30 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. Range 300 yards Bisley, 1 sighting and 10 scoring shots.

* * *

Mrs. A. G. Winterhalter, wife of Admiral Winterhalter, commander of the Asiatic Fleet, is offering a reward for three rings that were either lost or stolen on Thursday. There is one solitaire, another with two stones set crosswise, and the third is a large ruby surrounded by ten small diamonds.

* * *

The North China Daily Mail says that Mr. H. B. Niblock, for many years a Director of J. McMullan and Co. of Chefoo, died on the 18th inst. at the age of 62 years. Mr. Niblock had many friends in Tientsin and last summer spent a short holiday there as the guest of Mr. F. M. Sanderson. He was of a kindly disposition and his death will be a great loss to Chefoo.

* * *

According to the Japan Advertiser the largest shipment of raw silk that has ever been sent across the Pacific, the largest shipment of tea that has been sent across the Pacific this year, and a list of passengers which approached the record and included an unusually big proportion of persons of more than local reputation, are all aboard the big Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia, which left Yokohama for Vancouver promptly at 3 o'clock on 20th inst.

'Intolerable' Says U. S. Ambassador, Reporting About Ruhleben Camp

'Impossible for Another Winter'; People Herded Six In a Horse-Stall

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—A report signed by the American Ambassador at Berlin on the housing of the civilian prisoners at Ruhleben constitutes another indictment of German cruelty. It says:

"It is intolerable that educated people should be herded six in a horse-stall. The conditions in the lofts are worse, a floor-space of 25 feet by thirty being allotted to sixty-four prisoners.

"The roof slopes to within four feet six of the floor and the semi-darkness is probably the cause of depression and mental trouble. The prisoners have nowhere to dry their wet clothes and are not provided with soap.

"The present conditions are impossible for another winter."

German Destroyers Escape From Fight

3 Driven By British To Belgian Coast; Running Action Off Schoueven Bank

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—The Admiralty announces: Some of our light forces, at mid-night on the 22nd, sighted three enemy destroyers, near Noordhinder Light-ship. The enemy were repeatedly hit, but succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast. Our casualties were an officer and a man slightly wounded.

Subsequently, they had a running fight with six enemy destroyers, off Schoueven Bank, in which they suffered no damage and no casualties.

Many Submarine Raids Along Coast of England

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 21.—The Admiralty reports: On July 11, a German submarine shelled the iron works of Seaham Harbor, on the English east coast.

From July 10 to 14, German submarines destroyed seven British steam trawlers and two others near the English east coast. On July 17, German submarines, on the British east coast, sank six British trawlers.

JAPANESE WAR REWARDS

According to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) the rewards for those who were engaged in the war of 1914-15 were concluded by those granted to Field Marshal Count Hasegawa and others on July 22. These are for the persons of the rank and file as well as other persons employed in the Army and the Navy. They total over 111,600 persons, of whom 59,500 are in the army and 51,900 in the navy, including those who have been killed or died of illness, who number over 1,000 persons. The largest casualties are those on board the cruiser Takachiho which sunk near Tsingtau, almost all those on board perishing.

The awards to the civil officials will follow and the total awards will be concluded at the end of this year.

Consul-Captain's London Chat

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, June 25.—I've just returned from a trip to one of our northern towns and have had the good luck to travel with fellow passengers who were game to talk, the result being that whilst "swapping lies" the miles slipped away and what might have been a tiresome journey became a joy.

I've often wondered why we Englishmen (and I use the term for what it stands, not meaning Britishers) are so fearfully loth to fraternise when we get the chance. Watch the Englishman anywhere. He will seat himself in a tram or train as far from his fellow men as he can. In hotels or restaurants he seeks an unoccupied table; at the club a far-off chair, and he seldom smiles.

In South Africa when away from the influence of Cape Town, Jo'burg or Port Elizabeth, your Dutchman enters the carriage, shakes hands all round and gives his name and very soon one is discussing crops, politics or generalities on the best of terms.

I remember after spending some time up country, travelling to Cape Town and it happened when an hour's run from that city a fellow traveller got into the carriage. He did not speak but sat down and it moved me to remark: "Say, you're English?" "Yes" he said, "why?" "Well you didn't say 'good morning'" He laughed and a very interesting conversation was the result.

To hie back to my journey North, my 'stranger friend' who was an officer in a well known regiment, and I discussed amongst other things "mules" and we both agreed that the mule is a much misunderstood animal. He responds to kindness even more than a horse, and though lacking a horse's intelligence can beat that animal for staying powers and working qualities, and we decided that Punch's joke was not correct when Tommy, challenged by a sentry to "Halt; who goes there?" responded "Friend and two mules."

* * *

Miss Shirley Kellogg our great revue actress who has joined the "Razzle Dazzle" brigade at Drury Lane is one of our new owners of race horses and she recently won a race with "Joyland," named after the big Hippodrome revue success. She is going to buy another gee gee and call it "Razzle Dazzle." If the piece runs only a short time she is buying a sprinter; if it has a long run "a stayer." Not a bad idea, eh?

* * *

The unfortunate termination of the bout between Hood and Hardcastle at the N. S. C. on Monday (Hood died on Tuesday) has caused a gloom in boxing circles. It was a very clean fight and there is no doubt no-one is to blame. Boxing is a great sport and a truly British one and all regret anything like this happening.

* * *

Rose Day passed off well in London on Wednesday and the Hospitals must have done very well out of Queen Alexandra's Rose Day Fund.

* * *

The meeting of the Allies in Paris to consider steps for after the war has a true ring about it and perhaps will convert some of our "Free Traders" so that we shall keep German goods out of our markets. I'm afraid that unless we get to work sharp we shall be inundated when peace comes, for one can easily assume that the country that prepares so carefully for war in peace times will probably prepare for peace in war times.

* * *

On Saturday General French held a review of the Church Lads' Brigade at Somerset House, and our future soldiers are fine. What a great scheme it is to instill into the lads knowledge of the necessity of doing something for their country. Sport if properly carried out teaches one to "play for the side" not for one's own glory, and the man who plays the game in life is the man who plays for his side. Your public school boy learns it thoroughly, and with it he also learns the lessons which later on make him a leader of men. He learns to grasp the hang of things quickly and above all he learns to "play fair."

Look down the list of men who in the present war have done things and you will find 99 per cent are sportsmen, not necessarily brilliant performers with the bat, ball or gloves, but men who "play the game" and play for their side.

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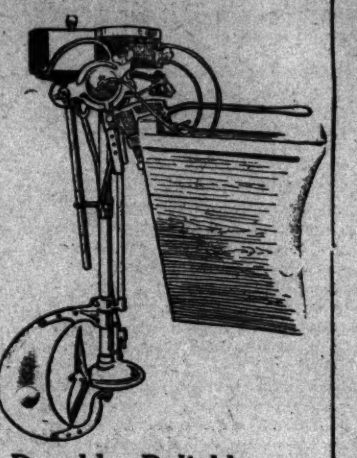

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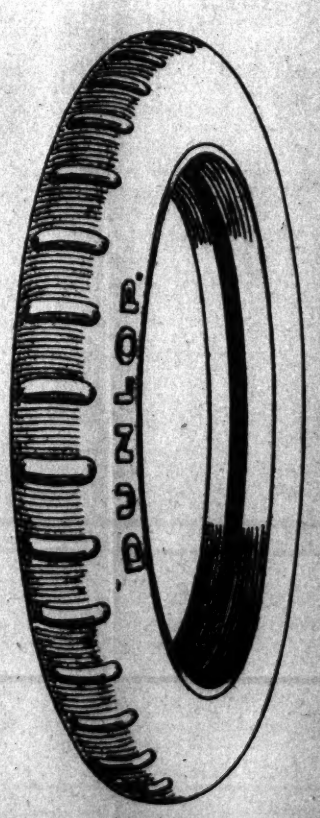

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WHERE ENEMY LINES ARE 2 FEET APART

A Visit to Zagora, on the Italian Front, the Strangest Battleground

TRENCHES RUN TOGETHER

At One Place Only a Wall Separates Forces—Silence More Terrible Than Shells

Headquarters of the Italian Army, June 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Zagora, which is a little mountain hamlet that was buried in oblivion before the war, is famous today as the only point on the Austro-Italian front, and perhaps on any army front, where enemy trench lines actually run into each other. For 400 miles on this front the Austrian and Italian trenches run parallel, being often as close as thirty to fifty yards, but at Zagora they slide into each other and then slide away again, uphill and down dale, following the general trend of the Isonzo River, which empties into the Adriatic Sea far above Venice.

The situation at Zagora illustrates the difficult and curious character of the warfare on this front, where there are probably not anywhere opposing lines of trenches crossing so much as a single acre of flat land, for there is no flat land except on a rare mountain top.

"You must see Zagora, they're always fighting there, playing little tricks on each other," said a division staff officer to a correspondent of The Associated Press. He then took down a photogrtphic map and showed two lines of trenches running for miles along the mountain sides. "The upper is the Austrians', and the lower is ours," he explained. "Note that at Zagora the two lines run together."

It was decided that the best time to see Zagora was in the early morning when the actual firing was desultory. Many miles of walking before daybreak over a pontoon bridge spanning the Isonzo River, and up a mountain-side protected from artillery shells by tunnels, brought the party to the headquarters of the officer in command of the hill forces. The commander conducted his visitors still further up the mountain toward Zagora, already visible as a heap of ruins of what once had been the peaceful homes of peasants. The visitors went up at an angle of sixty degrees, in the shelter of old trenches that once had been front trenches. At every turn were visible little plots of wooden crosses where Italian or Austrian soldiers had fallen during the terrific fighting carried on by the Italians to gain their way up the face of the mountain.

"It has been like a sword duel between us all the time," said the commander, "with little artillery fire because either side using guns would, in view of the closeness of the opposing trenches, kill both friends and enemy.

"It's wonderful the way the soldiers have kept up their spirits here," he went on. "For a whole month last Fall, when th mountain was a mass of wet rock and mud, when it was possible to get food up only by night, when the men could not be relieved, when to strike a light meant death from a sniper, when our trenches were but hastily constructed piles of stone left by the Austrians as we pushed them foot by foot toward the mountain top, the men held on with amazing cheerfulness; Not even the wounded complained. The death struggle developed the best qualities of our men. Even the Socialists among them, whose principles do not include fighting, became some of my best soldiers."

As the visitors came full upon the shattered blackened stone walls of the hamlet of Zagora, the commander advised: "Stoop low, now, and run quietly. When you reach our front line, don't talk, don't even whisper. The Austrians will hear you and begin an attack, thinking we ourselves are about to start one."

The party halted near the walls of what once had been a huge country kitchen, built under the lower side of a house, facing toward the mountain top. Within stood men against the wall with rifles in their hands peeping out little apertures. On the other side of this wall, not two feet away, stood silent enemy watchers, always ready to fire. The place might have been a tomb, so silent were its occupants. The only sound came from the floor where men were sleeping with their faces covered with blankets to deaden their snores.

This place of Zagora, with its silence fraught with expectant danger, was more impressive than any open field filled with the shriek of bursting shells. The party crept from this silent corner through dark tunneled ways and zigzagged about other ruined foundation walls, where other soldiers stood, and on, down a line, until the Austrian trenches could be seen through a maze of barbed wire defenses.

An officer pointed to the barbed wire and said: "We are on such intimate relations with the Austrians that we and they use the same barbed wire protection. There isn't room to plant any more and their wires prevent them from getting at us, as well as keeping us from getting at them." Then, with a dulled expression, he pointtd to the bodies of soldiers lying in the open space, caught in the wires, fruit of attacks andcounterattacks. "The Austrians won't let us pick up the dead, so there they lie," he explained. "They play the mitraileuse there until they die. Sometimes it takes a long time. This morning a man died who had been there for three days with a fractured leg. At least he doesn't move any more, so he must be dead."

JAPANESE TRIED SALE OF MILITARY SECRETS

Kobe, July 13.—Some time ago it was reported that some men had visited the residence of Mr. J. E. de Becker at Kamakura, and offered to sell information relating to military secrets. On information being given to the police, the men were at once arrested, and they have been under preliminary examination for a long time. The examination concluded at the beginning of the present month, and the trial was subsequently held. Owing to the grave nature of the offence, the trial was conducted in camera throughout. On the 14th instant one of the accused, Akama Kojiro, aged 38, was sentenced to imprisonment for 15 years, while his accomplice, Ezaki Waheiji, was acquitted.

It is stated that Akama is a naval petty officer on the reserve list, belonging to the Yokosuka Port Admiralty, and while he was in the servire he stole certain samples of gunpowder, fuses, and plans of the Yokosuka forts. After his release from active service he endeavored to sell the things he had stolen through Ezaki (who has been acquitted). In the course of their endeavors to find a buyer for their information they visited Mr. J. E. de Becker, but this visit resulted in their arrest and the exposure of their scheme.

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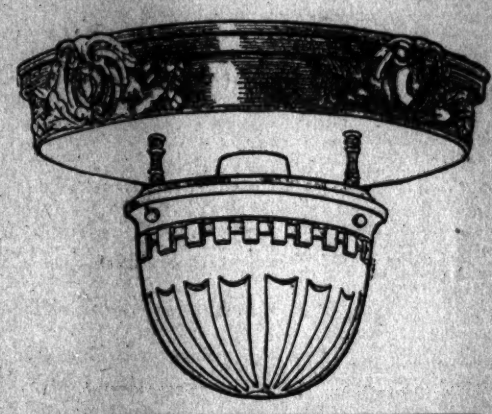

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That Brascolites can be furnished with the chain pull switch where desired—making unnecessary side wall switches with attendant wiring expense.

A fixture—not a new kind of lamp—but a fixture scientifically designed to utilize every possible light ray from the lamp in an efficient manner, and in a way which will protect the eyes from the direct rays of the lamp. This is accomplished by the construction of the BRASCOLITE, which consists of two essential parts, a bowl of white diffusing glass of sufficient density to protect the eyes from the direct rays of the lamp, and yet transmit diffusely a liberal proportion of the light, and a flat reflector presenting a white, depolished surface from which the light is diffusely reflected. The light given is shadowless, white, uniform and soft; and photometric tests prove that the BRASCOLITE system is more efficient than direct reflected light and 50% more efficient than indirect lighting.

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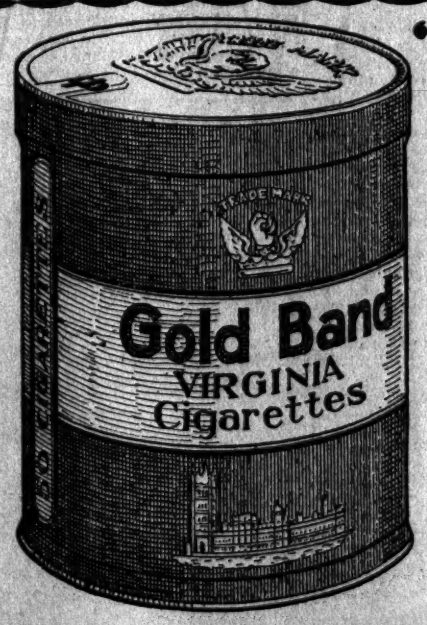

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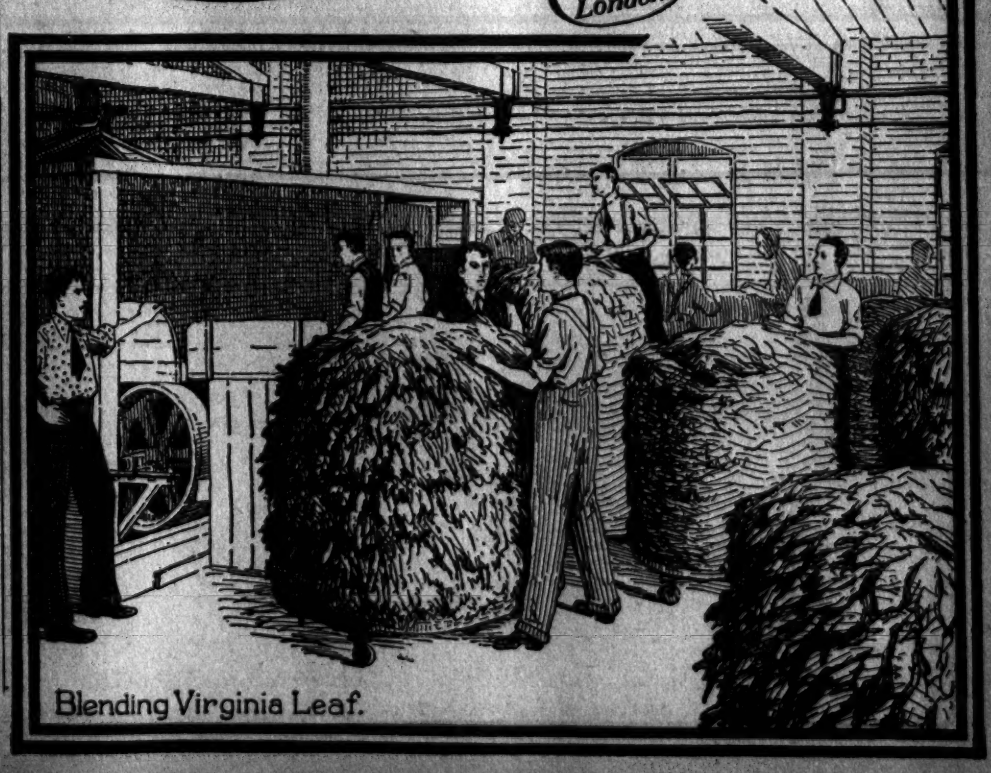

Blending Virginia Leaf.

British Assert Black List Only Domestic Legislation

Ost. Lloyd Says Explanation Not Acceptable in U.S.; Much Talk of Action by Congress

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: New York, July 24.—The British defense of the black list, in a statement made by the chief of the British Foreign Office, that it was a piece of purely domestic legislation, enabling everybody to know exactly where he is, denying the existence of further sub rosa lists, does not meet with favor in the American press. The fact that an additional black list, containing 22 names, is published, has deepened the distrust of British assertions.

Reports from all over the country indicate the general indignation, because the effects are much farther reaching than affecting only the black-listed firms. The black list will affect all American firms, all over the world, which are dealing with the black-listed concerns. The application of the black list to firms in the Philippines forms another cause for the irritation of Government circles.

The big cotton firm of Harriss, Irby and Vose has published an extensive protest, showing long and futile efforts to throttle their concern. The firm had started cotton shipments to Germany after the repeated assurances of the British and American Governments that cotton was not considered contraband. The State Department had even favored the shipments.

The firm is now black-listed. They state that any merchandise shipped by black-listed firms would be subject to seizure. The result will be a British monopoly of the overseas trade.

Unless the Government interferes, this great cotton concern will have to close down. The committee of New York business men will personally protest to President Wilson tomorrow.

The leading members of Congress are being bombarded with demands for retaliatory legislation. The certain belief prevails that Congress will act if diplomacy fails. It is expected that President Wilson will be stirred to make the strongest demands yet addressed to Britain over the trade restrictions. Government officials said that Britain will learn the United States regards the black list as the most serious affront offered to the United States by the British Government.

A despatch from Washington to the New York World says that the United States will not be content at merely protesting, but that steps will be taken to counteract the campaign built up for the benefit of British commerce at the expense of the commerce of neutral nations, under the guise of disrupting the enemy's commerce.

The strong protests and the indignation caused by Britain's black-listing of Americans are increasing. The black-listed merchants are beginning a nation-wide struggle against this action.

It is expected that action will be taken by Congress in a few days. The leaders in Congress are already discussing means to exact reprisals in the event of Britain, under the guise of the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act, making further attempts to throttle American trade.

A despatch from Washington to the New York World says that there is not the slightest doubt among the leaders in Congress that, if President Wilson asked for legislation empowering him to place an embargo on articles badly needed by Britain and her Allies and to resort to any other forms of reprisal, if necessary, to uphold American rights, such legislation would be passed practically unanimously.

It is stated in Washington that the black-listing was discussed at today's Cabinet meeting. The members of the Cabinet were indignant about the course Britain has taken. The State Department has directed the American Ambassador at London to inquire why certain firms were black-listed.

The acting Secretary of State, Mr. Polk, announced that he has inquired formally of Britain and France, why no reply has been received to the last American note, regarding the interference with neutral mails and that he has asked for a response at the earliest possible moment.

The British black list is used as an argument for the necessity of creating a big merchant marine, in utterances made by Senators Thomas, Stone and Hastings, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and others. Senator Thomas, in the Senate, denounced the British black list as an outrageous insult.

He said that he believed the administration would go to the extent of adopting any form of reprisals. He mentioned that he could not understand the widespread sympathy for the Allied cause in America, when Britain continually repeated her attacks against American commerce.

Mr. Polk announced that informal representations have been made in London, based on the question of facts, but not yet involving the principle. Formal representations are withheld, pending specific information.

The New York Sun reports from Washington that Holland has proposed a joint protest against black lists and mail interference. The report says that indications show that the American Government is leaning towards the Dutch view.

A despatch to the New York World from Washington says that it is freely admitted in official circles that the promulgation of the new British restrictive measures would lead to grave consequences. The British blockade would be made the subject of another vigorous note in the near future.

Already, some neutral ships have been denied the privilege of coaling in Jamaica, unless they agreed not to carry goods for black-listed firms. To counteract this drastic step, it is suggested that the United States naval coaling station at Guantanamo should be placed at the disposal of neutral ships engaged in the Central American and South American trade.

Another Washington despatch states that Britain's action is believed to be a direct violation of the Bryan peace treaty between Britain and America, in which it is said that a foreign Government cannot declare American citizens domiciled in the United States and subject to American jurisdiction, to be enemy nationals, without simultaneously implying that the United States itself is an enemy. It is said that the Bryan treaty cannot estop the United States in adopting reprisals.

It is reported that orders from South American countries for large quantities of food-stuffs and other materials were held up by the British black-listing of Americans. It is stated that the lists at the British Consulate contain the names of thousands of firms which are regarded as unfriendly, including South American concerns which represent United States firms.

The New York World, in an editorial, commenting upon the British claim that the black list was merely domestic legislation, sarcastically asks whether it is domestic legislation also when the British censor gets both his hands into the American mail-bag, whether the "regulation" of the Dutch and Scandinavian commerce, the invasion of Greece and the sinking of a German warship in Chilean waters did not involve international law and treaties and what would be said if America, "for purely domestic reasons," put an embargo on grain, provisions and munitions, discouraged the Allies' bond sales and put 25% tariff on British imports?

Berlin, July 22.—The German authorities have ordered the release of the British steamer Adam, which had been brought in by a German torpedo-boat, in view of the fact that she was captured within Swedish territorial waters.

The Swedish telegraph bureau communicates that a Russian submarine, at 1 p.m., fired a torpedo against the German steamer Elbe, in the Bothnian Bay, off Ratan, within Swedish territorial waters.

It is reported from the Hague that the British confiscated the letter mails carried by the mail liner Rynedyani, from the Dutch Indies to Rotterdam.

The British report that the German dreadnoughts Kaiser and Kronprinz were torpedoed and sunk in the battle of Jutland is absolutely untrue. A competent authority states that neither one nor the other of the two ships were hit by a torpedo at all. The Kaiser was slightly hit twice by artillery fire and had one man killed; the Kronprinz was not hit at all and had no loss of life.

Kuling Council's Report

The annual report of the Kuling Council states: With satisfaction, we have to record that the work of the year ending March 31, 1916, proceeded happily and with more than usual success. As the years come and go, we are made to realize again and again our indebtedness to the men of public spirit who have rendered it possible for people of all nationalities to live together in comfort and in safety on these hilltops.

Some of these men have passed to their great reward, but some remain. It is fitting, as we enter the twenty-first year of community life, if we express our hearty appreciation of much loyal, honorable and gratuitous service for the common good.

As a body of landrenters in an alien land, with marked limitations in points of law and order, we have also to congratulate ourselves on the conspicuous desire of most to abide by community observances. Only in a few instances has there been any marked disloyalty to the constitutional charges and work of the Estate. In the administration of the affairs of such a uniquely organized community, we look for the co-operation of all and would urge this as the privilege of every landrenter.

Kuling has grown from a wild mountain valley, with a few temporary domiciles, to a beautiful settlement of three hundred and twelve comfortable homes, with administration buildings, church, library, medical hall, hospital, post office, telegraph, stores, recreation grounds and the various enterprises of an intellectual and progressive community. In spite of the high price of materials during the past year, eight houses have been erected and three more entirely rebuilt.

The work done through the Lindsay Memorial Fund has produced a memorial to Mr. W. W. Lindsay that is of special beauty and usefulness. The committee having the work in charge deserve the warm gratitude of the Kuling community for what they have done to keep fresh in mind the memory of Mr. Lindsay, who did so much for this mountain resort. This lovely park about the church, a beautiful piece of landscape gardening, will not only tell its story of grateful memory, but will prove a suggestion and incentive to further adornment of these cloud-capped hills.

Mr. Cuff has continued his efficient management of the transport department. The increased facilities in travel and the decrease in difficulties encountered, with the marked saving to the estate, have amply justified the plan in use.

During seven months of the past year Mr. Donald Tewksbury has taken charge of watching and sanitation and has put new life into that department.

The season of 1915 was, on the whole, successful. Heavy rains for a week or so during the early part of the season added to the difficulties of the staff, but the coolies carried well and even under such circumstances managed to get through with some fifty to sixty chairs daily.

During the season the department made a record by putting through one hundred and five chairs in one day; these with light and heavy baggage called for nearly one thousand coolies. At one point some badly disposed men on the plain caused trouble by intimidating coolies willing to carry and several of the latter were beaten and robbed as they returned with empty chairs. With official help, this matter was satisfactorily and quickly adjusted.

During the year, covered cane chairs were introduced for hire at a special rate. The demand for them has more than warranted the outlay. Some difficulty was experienced during the heavy season, owing to certain baggage being insufficiently labelled. In order to facilitate the work of this department, the Council urges that visitors should mark every package with name and lot number.

The road between the foot-hills and Kiukiang remains in a rough condition, but efforts are being made for a good motor service in the near future, which will probably call for repairs on the part of those mutually concerned.

It is the aim of the Council to make some improvement each year in the sanitation of the Estate. It is expected that the new arrangement of dividing the Estate into districts, with a staff for each district, under sergeants who will be responsible for their men, will work for greater efficiency.

Income received exceeds amount budgeted by approximately $2,700. The entire balance on hand has since been devoted to paying off debentures.

In the Courts

One Month For Webster

H. Webster was sentenced to one month hard labor by the British Police Court yesterday on a charge of having defraud Markt and Company by forging a name to a chit for a motor ride.

In answer to the Magistrate (Mr. G. W. King), Det.-Sub-Insp. Reeves said that, from inquiries made, accused had lived in Japan for a great part of his life, where he was a source of trouble to his father. He was recently employed by Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., but was dimissed for the same thing with which he was now charged. Since his dismissal he had been knocking about with most of the undesirables in Shanghai.

His Worship—He is not the ring-leader?

Insp. Reeves—No, I should say he has been associating with much older men and with Americans who have probably seen more of the world than he has. A man named Lucas was charged in the American Court yesterday on the same charges and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment; and there are two others—a German and an Austrian—who have also been knocking about with accused.

His Worship—Are they going to be charged?

Insp. Reeves—I must consult the Police legal adviser about that.

In passing sentence, his Worship described accused's fraud as one of a very mean nature—getting the use of a motor car without having any intention of paying for it. He had no right in his position to use a motor car, because a motor car was a luxury.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. S. Vernon, Asst. Hulk Keeper on the Hankow, has gone sup. 2nd officer on the Luenho.

Mr. W. R. Williams, act. chief officer on the Tuckwo has gone same rank on the Suiwo.

Mr. C. Campbell, chief officer on the Suiwo has gone same rank on the Tuckwo.

Mr. E. M. Hynd, 2nd officer on the Tungchow is on reserve.

Mr. F. H. Locks, 2nd officer on the Hunan has gone same rank on the Tungchow.

Mr. E. Johnsen, from sick leave has gone 2nd officer on the Hsin Peking.

Capt. McCulloch has been re-appointed master on the Ningpo.

Capt. Mecham of the Ningpo is on reserve.

Mr. L. E. Pame, 2nd engineer on the Kansu has gone act. 2nd on the Yunnan.

Mr. J. Chisholm, sup. 2nd engineer on the Hsin Peking has gone 2nd engineer on the Shuntien.

Mr. G. Collins, act. 2nd engineer on the Shuntien has gone sup. 2nd on the Hsin Peking.

Mr. D. Buin, 3rd engineer on the Kiukiang, has gone act. 3rd on the Hsin Peking.

Mr. N. McLeod, 3rd engineer, from sick list, has gone 3rd engineer on the Kiukiang.

Mr. H. W. Thomson, from home leave is on reserve.

Mr. J. Perry, 3rd engineer on the Tungchow, has gone same rank on the Yingchow.

Mr. C. Flood, act. 2nd engineer on the Sinkiang has gone 3rd engineer on the same ship.

Mr. R. McConnell, 3rd engineer on the Sinkiang, has gone same rank on the Hsin Peking.

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Backache.
Rheumatism.
Lumbago.
Tiredness.
Gravel.
Pains in the Limbs.
Irregular Action of the Heart.
Lassitude.
Sciatica.
Dizziness.

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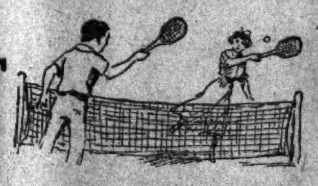
There are many men and women who suffer from mysterious aches and pains, and who have never suspected their kidneys—the organs most likely of all to fall ill, because they have the greatest work to do.

They have come to believe they can never be cured (this very hopelessness is in itself one of the sure signs of kidney disease), and so they keep at their work as best they can, allowing their complaint to take its course.

If your health is not what it was, don't rest until you have found out the cause. If you have backache, urinary disorders, gravel—if the heart is irregular, the skin sallow or bloated, the limbs weak and shaky—should you have rheumatic pains, chilly sensations or dizzy spells—begin with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once, for your kidneys are to blame, and neglected kidney trouble is fatal. You can be cured by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—cured quickly and permanently.

DOAN'S Backache Kidney PILLS

DON'T  MISS

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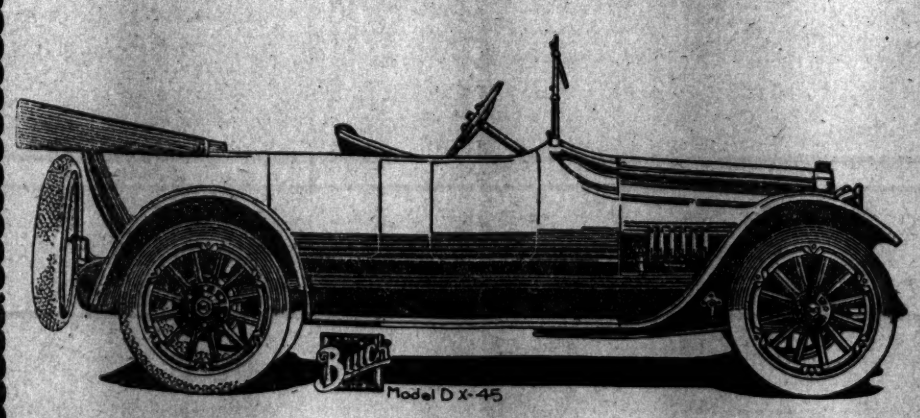

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

BLUES STILL TRIUMPH, BEATING REDS BY 11-3

Rasmussen Comes on as Emergency Pitcher and Wins His Game; Wilhoit Back

The Baseball Club Blues again beat the Reds to a fare-you-well yesterday afternoon. The game ran seven innings and the score at the end was, Reds 3, Blues 11. That gives the Blues two victories toward the five necessary to win the series of nine.

When the time came for play the Blues discovered that they were minus a pitcher. Rasmussen said that he would pitch. He did. He won his game allowing the embattled Reds one pass to first base and striking out five. Swan and Roberts pitched for the Reds, the former striking out four in four innings; Roberts fanned three.

You remember Cy Wilhoit? Well, he was back in the game yesterday. He played right field for the Blues and in spite of the fact that the iodiform of the hospital still clings to him, he knocked a two base hit. Stephenson's three-bagger was the prize blow of the game. After going six innings without a run, the Reds started a desperate rally in the last inning and got by with three runs before they were snuffed out. The score:

Reds	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	= 3
Blues	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	=11

Reds

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Holliday, s.	4	1	3	0	2	1	1
Woods, 2nd and c.	4	1	2	0	5	1	1
R. P. Roberts, p. and c.	4	1	2	0	4	1	2
Pennywitt, 1st	4	0	2	1	8	0	1
Stewart, r.f.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hampden, l.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
Askley, c.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kulp, c.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Katz, 3rd	3	0	0	0	0	1	3
Krisel, r.f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Swan, p.	3	0	1	0	2	3	0
Total	32	3	11	1	18	7	11

Blues

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Ollerdessen, 2nd	4	2	2	2	0	2	1
Wilhoit, r.f.	3	1	1	0	1	0	0
Morrison, s.	4	2	1	1	2	4	1
Rasmussen, p.	3	2	2	0	0	3	0
Stephenson, c.	3	1	3	0	6	1	0
Hykes, 1st	3	1	1	1	11	0	1
Pomeroy, l.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hall, l.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burke, c.f.	3	1	0	1	1	0	0
W. R. Roberts, 3rd	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	29	11	10	6	21	11	2

Brooklyn v. Shanghai Today

The Brooklyn and Shanghai baseball teams will play at the Race Course this afternoon. The game will begin at 4.20.

Holliday is leaving Shanghai for a ten-day vacation. During that time, Morrison will play short and act as captain.

Lawn Tennis

Doubles Championship

Messrs. C. G. Humphrys and J. S. McEachran gave further proof, at the Cercle Sportif, yesterday evening, that they are this season a particularly strong couple. Opposing such sterling players as Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and Mr. R. F. C. Master, in the postponed semi-final of the lawn tennis doubles championship, they lost the first sett at 2-6, but then rallied and won easily, taking the next three at 6-4, 6-1 and 6-4.

Hong Doubles

In the hong doubles, Messrs. H. Phillips and A. P. Blunt (British Consulate) are having a very easy journey. F. S. Gibbings and D. J. F. Klein secured a walk-over and met the Consulate pair at the Country Club, in the first of the semi-finals, yesterday evening. It was quickly over, for Phillips and Blunt took the match at 6-1, 6-3.

Public School Tournament

The best game yet played during the whole of the Public School tennis tournament took place yesterday evening, when B. H. Smith met J. P. Hawes, in a semi-final of the singles championship. The steadiness of both created no end of surprise, especially in the third sett, when no less than twenty games were played.

Play was good throughout, Smith taking the first sett at 6-4. The second sett, however, went to Hawes, who put in some good strokes and secured the sett at 6-3.

The final was the most strenuous. Smith was at his very best, but, despite that, the score got to nine all. Smith won the next two games, the final scores being for Smith at 6-4, 3-6, 11-9.

F. Madar now meets Smith in the final, after which the doubles tournament will be commenced.

Big League Baseball

Standings of July 4

American League

	W	L	Pct
New York	41	24	631
Cleveland	37	30	552
Chicago	37	30	552
Boston	36	31	537
Washington	34	32	515
Detroit	35	35	500
St. Louis	27	39	409
Philadelphia	19	46	292

National League

	W	L	Pct
Brooklyn	37	24	607
Boston	33	25	569
Philadelphia	33	29	532
New York	29	31	483
Chicago	34	35	493
Pittsburg	30	33	476
Cincinnati	30	34	496
St. Louis	28	41	406

DILLON WHIPS FLYNN

Dewey, Okla., July 4.—Jack Dillon of Indianapolis knocked out Jim Flynn of Pueblo in the fourth round of a scheduled 15-round fight today.

New Liddell Cup

The new Liddell Cup, kindly presented to the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club by Captain C. Oswald Liddell, arrived in Shanghai yesterday and, together with the miniature accompanying it, was formally handed over to the charge of the Captain of the Club (Mr. L. Evans) on Monday evening in the presence of a big gathering of members.

The first cup presented by Capt. Liddell was won by Mr. G. H. Phillips on three occasions, and, according to the conditions, the trophy then became his property. Immediately he heard of this, Capt. Liddell came forward with the offer of a second cup to be competed for under the same conditions. The new cup, which is very handsome and designed in the "Cromwellian" style, will be competed for at a very early date, and, as in the five other Club competitions now pending, the entrance fees will all be handed over to local war funds. The Liddell Cup is now looked upon as the Club Championship and consequently all the more interest will be aroused when it is competed for.

Mr. C. M. Bain handed over the cup on behalf of Capt. Liddell.

Mr. Evans, in accepting the cup on behalf of the Club, called for three cheers for Capt. Liddell.

S.R.C. v. Yangtszepoo

This match, played on the S.R.C. ground on Sunday afternoon, resulted in a win for the visitors by 20 points.

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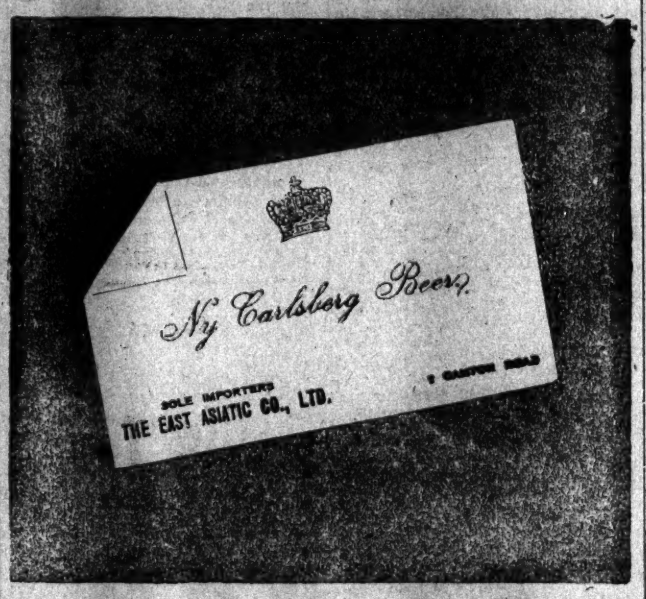

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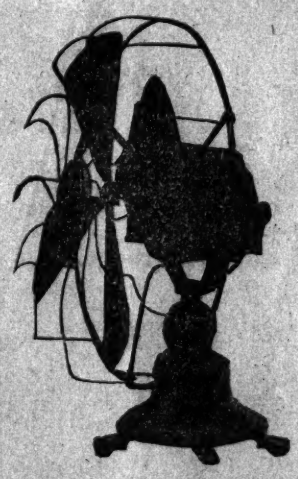

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The China Press

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

The new typhoon, far to the east of the Philippines, will advance towards W-N-W or N-W. Easterly breezes along our coasts. Fine weather.

SHANGHAI, JULY 26, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Japan's Relations With Mexico

(*New York Sun*)

AN interview in Tokio with Baron Ishii, the Japanese Foreign Minister, might be read with profit by our alarmists who accept the story that synchronously with the crisis in our relations with Mexico a Japanese naval squadron appeared off the west coast on mischief bent. Baron Ishii declares that Japan would view a war between Mexico and the United States as deplorable, and the reasons he gives are convincing:

"Let me say this with all the emphasis and earnestness at my command: The Japanese nation sincerely hopes that armed conflict between the United States and Mexico may be avoided. Japan's interest in America—North, Central and South—being essentially pacific and commercial, any event bringing disturbances into the American market would be felt keenly in Japan. This is especially true at a moment when the whole European trade is virtually closed to Japan and the Chinese market is seriously upset."

Like a practical man, the Japanese statesman lays stress upon his country's commercial interests. Any hard headed American can see the matter in that light. Why should Japan, which is getting fabulously rich out of the European war, and increasing her trade with the United States and South America, want to see a war in this hemisphere?

It is surprising that anybody should have sounded Baron Ishii upon the question whether the Japanese Government would assist Mexico with arms and ammunition. Under international law that would virtually be a casus belli. As for private firms supplying the Mexicans, that would be their legitimate business; but the Baron points out that the whole stock of war material on hand and purchasable in Japan is wanted by Japan's allies in the great war in Europe.

If it is suspicious for Japan to maintain diplomatic relations with the Carranza Government, then the alarmists may revel in their nightmare. Baron Ishii enters no denial; in fact, he admits the relation; but it is significant that there has been no haste in giving an audience to Count Manuel Romero, who was recently appointed Minister to Japan.

Sorrows of Socialism

(*New York Times*)

IMPATIENCE with man's progress in socialness and a passion to perfect him suddenly are beautiful and important emotions, but both beauty and importance are relative. The world cannot help being a practical place. That is the grief of socialism. To attack nationalism, to denounce the flag that is its symbol and to preach humanity in place of loyalty, is a kind of moral and intellectual luxury the enjoyment of which in normal conditions is under no restraint. But when a people require all their resources of loyalty and group co-operation to save the few imperfect things they are sure of, values to which they are attached by all the pains of experience, it will go hard with those who, being dissatisfied with the interior arrangements of the house, propose to let it burn. It is the only house there is. Hence the low estate of internationalism, syndicalism, and other forms of group disloyalty.

Socialists all over the world are aghast at the collapse of their creed under stress of mass emotion. Can internationalism be revived at all? That question has produced a stream of discussion since the war began, and the answer will have to wait. The failure of socialism within groups is a matter even more bewildering. Efforts to preserve class consciousness have in the belligerent countries almost entirely failed. They are failing in this country under the stress of "Americanism."

A writer in the New Review, the American organ of international socialism, mournfully reviews the situation in Canada. Agitation has been almost entirely suspended. Socialist and labor papers have been forced to discontinue, for want of support. The sedition statutes have been revived, first against the foolish utterances of German sympathizers, and then, after the Lusitania, they began to be applied to disloyalists of every kind. Wilfred Gribble, Socialist agitator, averred that the King was a puppet, and was clapped into jail. John Reid, for making false statements about the South African war, was sentenced to fifteen months at hard labor. It cannot be held that these are tyrannical deeds of capital, unable to hear the reproaches of its victims. The membership in both the Socialist and Social-Democrat Parties of Canada has slumped. It is, perhaps, only half as large as it was three years ago.

Socialism, an emotional ideal, has failed emotionally. If that were all, no humiliation need be felt. Disasters in idealism are expected. Its failure at Schenectady was a very different thing. Next to the collapse of socialism in Europe at the beginning of the war the paramount topic in Socialist apology now is the issue at Schenectady. A Socialist Mayor turned out to have "peculiar" views as to patronage, called appointments to office. He appointed non-Socialists. He defended himself on the ground that he owed his election partly to the votes of the wicked, the unsocial, and the practical. Thereupon the Socialist Party of the State of New York adopted into its constitution the rule that "no public official elected on the Socialist ticket shall have the right to appoint, without the approval of the State Executive Committee, a person who is not a dues-paying member of the Socialist Party, for at least two years, to a noncompetitive position under his jurisdiction."

The Mayor was re-elected and promptly submitted to the Executive Committee for its approval a list of appointments containing five men selected on the frail and possibly disingenuous ground of "efficiency." An issue was made by the Local Schenectady on three, and then by the State Executive Committee on one, whereupon the Mayor did as he pleased, defying both the State Committee and the constitution of his party. He was found guilty and sentenced to expulsion by the Local Schenectady.

Wherein socialism is impractical it fails for emotional reasons, and wherein it is practical it falls for human reasons. It falls into a disgraceful political row over the spoils of office. The world is largely the kind of place it happens to be at a given time and responds very slowly to treatment.

Shaking Water Out of the Clouds

Has the recent intense gunfire on the British front anything to do with the abnormal rainfall?—asks a writer in The Daily Mail.

Many times during the present war the weather has belied the barometer. With the mercury standing at a point that has tempted people to leave home without even an umbrella there have been rainfalls of unusual severity and with these rainfalls have synchronised heavy uses of artillery at one point or another.

This has been noticed in other countries than Great Britain. Only a fortnight ago telegrams from Petrograd stated that the heavy Russian cannonading on the eastern front had been followed by the heaviest of rainstorms. After the recent North Sea battle there was a heavy rainfall. After naval bombardments of the Belgian coast there have been heavy rainfalls.

In Southern India, as Mr. James Stanes, of Marlow, Bucks, has testified, the firing of rockets into rain clouds induced rainfall on many occasions.

Do explosions in the air create rain?

The answer of a skilled meteorologist to this question yesterday was this:

"Air explosions do not create rain but they cause rainfall. If clouds be dry you may fire into them all the bombs you please without causing rain to drop. Explosions will not create water-bearing clouds. But if within range of the tremor set up by those bombs—and the range of air disturbance caused by these explosions is under certain atmospheric conditions very considerable—there should be rain-bearing clouds, you may cause these clouds to release their water earlier than would have been the case had there been no explosions.

"A sponge full of water moved smoothly through the air may hold all its water without shedding a drop. Shake it and drops will fall. So with rain-bearing clouds. Leave them to move steadily through the air and they may carry their water away to the Atlantic or to China or elsewhere. There they might meet drier air and give some of their water to this drier air, thereby releasing their weight of water, with the result that no rain might fall. Shake them and they may drop their water long before this drier air is reached.

"You may say in a word, then, that by intense artillery fire in Europe we are tending to shake down in Europe water that might otherwise have gone out of Europe. We are probably robbing other continents of their water, little as we want it."

Blinded Soldiers Find New Hope

By Winifred Holt

I wish every American could walk into my office some day, here at the Phare de France, and let me show him our home, and, best of all, our pupils. We have eighteen men with us now, men who came to us blinded from the battlefield, with hope dead in their hearts. Today they are learning new trades with their ten fingers, which have become to them eyes, and they are beginning to see again the light of contentment. These men are from all walks of life, but interesting, every one of them, in some special way. I will try to make a few of them real to you, as I have had the opportunity to know them.

Not long ago I went to call on a great lady in the Faubourg, and beside her at the tea table sat one of the most distinguished men of France, who the day before had received a public ovation. On the other side of her sat a middle-aged man with dark glasses. He was introduced to me. He rose from his chair with the grace characteristic of his class, but when he wished to be seated his fingers groped pitifully to locate the Louis Quinze fauteuil. This nobleman had spent some time in Washington, and had been over three hemispheres in the service of this country. He was now blind, and hopeless in his blindness. As a seeing diplomat in Washington he had heard of us and the Lighthouse which had interested him. As a blind man he now asked to meet the Lighthouse Keeper, the Gardienne du Phare.

"What can I do? I have no talents," he said. "I could play polo, ride to hounds, play a fair game of bridge, and serve my country in diplomacy. If I should attempt to mount my horse now I should fall off! If I should ask to serve my country I would be laughed at! I liked fencing, but that, of course, is impossible."

Unknowingly he had given me my cue. "Not if you have the right kind of a fencing master," I answered. "I have just left two officers who gave their eyes for France with their foils, practicing 'Fleuret.' You must choose the most interesting kind of fencing for ten eyes' work. Sabre and bayonet may have lost their charm, but you will find 'Fleuret' quite as interesting as ever. Will you come to the Lighthouse and try?"

The man's whole expression had changed. A slight flush had spread over his pale face, and his hands gripped the arms of his chair. "I will come with great pleasure. Are you sure I will not be in the way? I am so helpless." I assured him that the only difficulty with us at the Lighthouse was that we needed a man used to diplomacy, knowing languages (he knew four and bits of many others), who had sufficient knowledge to teach the less fortunate blind soldiers. I told him that it was impossible for me to find the right man to run our club, and if he would relieve me of that burden and insure the success of our budding "Cercle" it would be an infinite help. "You see, we need you so much," I said.

He came the next week to find light through work, and to help us, by his long experience with men of different kinds, to make our Lighthouse what we want it. I doubt very much if that French nobleman will sink back into the apathy and despair from which our Lighthouse has roused him. I think that in his mind he realizes that fighting as an officer would not give him the same opportunity of usefulness as helping the men blinded in battle to win their battle in the dark and to find the light.

A Sergeant Who Sings

Sergeant G. was our first resident guest at the French Lighthouse. He wears the blue-gray uniform of the infantry. He has black hair, a sallow complexion, long, thin featured. His eyes closed for ever give his face in repose a pensive, Madonna-like expression. He is, however, one of the most vivacious people I have ever met. His frequent quick smiles light up his pale features; his laugh lifts his upper lip to show a shining array of perfect teeth, like a young fox terrier. He has a great bass voice. When he is thoroughly amused the walls echo and the furniture shakes with his merriment.

We found him in a hospital, so weak, so hopeless that he impatiently asked me to go away. But the minute he spoke I heard the wonderful "timbre" of his voice, and said: "But, monsieur, you must sing?"

"How do you know?" he answered.

"I have sung myself. I love music."

So, instead of leaving the hospital, I stayed and sat by the sick man's bed and told him how music and all sweet sounds would mean more and more to him. How he could hear better and sing better because of his blindness. I showed him how all music could be written and read in "Braille"—showed him light through work.

He is now at the Lighthouse an industrious student, reading his "Braille" notes. His heart is in his music. When he learns to modify his great voice we hope that it may be pleasant for us to hear it, and that it may become a wage-earning medium for him. At present it is out of all proportion to the Phare, and would be only tolerable in a busy railroad station, but we still trust that he may perceive some day the difference between piano and fortissimo. Before the war he was a Director in a coal company; perhaps he may still make a livelihood in "commerce."

Our second "pensionnaire" is a "Sous-Officer du Midi" (sub-officer from the South) very tall, swarthy, two wide, open, black, glass eyes. In his red and blue uniform he is extremely smart. He kept accounts and wrote letters for the army until he went into action, and, after doing splendid service, had both eyes shot out. He was a prisoner in Germany for a short time. When he returned to France he had incessant operations, changing from hospital to hospital. He had no hope of anything but his tiny pension, no knowledge of how to work, though with his whole determined make-up he longed for an active, useful life again.

He heard of us through another blind soldier, and was brought by a charming Duchess to see me at the lighthouse. With the Duchess, dressed in black, with trailing veils, came the wife, the sister-in-law, and the curly-headed youngster of our new recruit for light through work. He was very silent and correct. It was an inspiration to see the flush of excitement, the tightening of his nerves and muscles, as he listened as I told him his possible horizon in blindness.

"You mean, then Madam, that I can actually write letters again, that I can keep accounts? Why, that is what I used to do. Is it possible that I can go back to my own life again?"

"Quite possible," I answered; "come tomorrow, and let us see if it is probable!"

He came the next day, and with trembling hands grasped his first letters and touched the typewriter. Now, thoroughly at home in our sunny hotel, his energy and application to his study inspire the other men. He was a great fencer. His lithe figure, keen black eyes and Southern temperament must have made him a dangerous opponent.

Fencing for Blind Soldiers

We have engaged the best fencing teacher in Paris to re-educate our blind heroes. This "Maitre d'Armes" Monsieur X., dressed in uniform, decorated with gorgeous orders bestowed on him by sovereigns, has undertaken our classes in fencing. I introduced him to some of our blind officers. It was a pretty sight to see his eyes fill with tears as they drew themselves up, clicked their heels together, and our Southerner raised his stick, giving the fencer's salute.

Another of our guests is a "Clarion" of historic name. One eye has entirely gone and he has a glass substitute, but in the other eye, a little precious light is left. The great oculist saved it for him, when he miraculously mended his shattered face.

Our "Clarion" is very quick, extremely good looking, and has a pretty little wife and a black-eyed daughter whom he worships. He wears the dark blue uniform, high black putties, and embroidered on his arm is the precious golden bugle. What fire and dash is pent up in this silent blind bugler! As his patient fingers pause in spelling out his "Braille" book he still hears the rush of his comrades, sees the flash of their sabres as they charge to the summons of his bugle. He will never forget that charge; it cost him his sight.

Another of our light-finders is the Architect. He wears the uniform still pierced by the bayonet thrusts received in the battle of the Champagne, where he lost his eyes. He hopes to be a professor at the Lighthouse and, later, to get a place as a secretary and stenographer. He has become very efficient. The other men look up to him and envy his knowledge of "Braille" and stenography, and his ability to still build houses and make plans. Yesterday he started again at his old craft and built houses out of clay.

We have a sunny studio at the Phare and two inspired Americans, who are devoted to teaching our men to become deft with their ten eyes. We can boast already a remarkable exhibit from our modelling class and a still more remarkable achievement in re-educating the blind and giving them new sight through new facility and sensitiveness of touch. Not only has our Architect achieved much for himself, but he has undertaken to teach some of our sighted volunteers. The other day, he was struggling to teach "Braille" to a willing and extremely pretty blonde Marquise. Again and again her dainty fingers struggled with the baffling dots on the paper. Finally the blind professor was sorry for her, and shaking his head benevolently, said to his pupil: "Pauvre Madame, ce sont vos yeux qui vous empechent de voir." ("Poor Madam, it is your eyes which prevent your seeing.")

Blinded in Belgium

Adjutant Legarde has described himself better than I could do in this letter which he wrote me a short while ago. I will let him tell his own story:

Paris.

Miss Holt:

For a month I have been a pensioner at the Lighthouse of France. Thanks to this beautiful work I feel that I have been reborn into life. I wish that I were a poet to sing all my acknowledgment to you. Alas! I am neither a poet nor a writer, but just a child of the people. Once again I feel obliged, in expressing my thanks to you, to express them also to America, the country to which I owe so much.

Struck down by a bullet in my head on the 22nd of August, 1914, in Belgium, I was left for dead on the field by my comrades, who on the following day were obliged to retire before the innumerable horde. Picked up by friendly hands, cared for, cherished by these brave, and heroic Belgians, my captivity was relatively easy. But in the month of November, Belgium, violated, burned and pillaged, succumbed to hunger. (Flour cost 130 francs.) With terror we saw the day come when, for lack of bread, the wounded French soldiers were about to be transported to Germany. Suddenly I learned that a great people, a great country, the United States, in a generous burst of human solidarity had assumed the heavy task of revictualing Belgium. Naturally the French wounded were going to benefit by this aid from over the sea, and would not have to eat the bread of an abhorred enemy! In December came the ships loaded with flour, bacon, dried beans, etc. One-third of the population received the necessities of life gratuitously, the rest paid a moderate price.

Soon, thanks to your American committee, in the burned villages there arose shelters for the families that until that time were obliged to live in the woods. Furniture, linen, clothing, came to them. Laborers without work were going to be obliged to work for the enemy, but the Americans watched and sent the necessary funds for opening numerous workshops. The Spring arrived and the farmers saw, with sorrow, that owing to the lack of seed they would not be able to do any sowing; there again America made provision, and soon seed and fertilizer were distributed in profusion.

I had the honor many times to talk with the American representatives of the Food Commission. These men, still young, calm, cool, but energetic, managed to surmount all the difficulties which had been made for them by the relentless horde which devastated Belgium. If, in conversation, they forcibly made their words neutral, their handshake did not know how to be, and with certainty I recognized them to be friends.

Returned to France through the exchange of the seriously wounded, I am once more finding America helpful.

Thanks to you, Miss Holt, and the admirable corps of instructors which you have drawn about you, I can say without exaggeration that I feel glowing within me beams of light, which have already thrown a very appreciable gleam into the closed room of my spirit, which until now, I believed would always have had to live in darkness.

I have no words eloquent enough to tell you how much I appreciate this devoted care, but by a very simple and very big "Thank you" coming from the bottom of my heart, and you will know how to read the sum of all my gratitude.

Thank you, Miss Holt, thank you. Thank you for your moral support, thank you for your practical aid.

OSMIN LAGARDE,
Adjutant of the 126th Regiment of Infantry, Paris, the 20th of April, 1916.

It is for men such as these that once again I want to appeal to the generosity of Americans. The Lighthouse is day by day reaching out to bring light and hope to more and more of those men blinded in the service of their country. The workers at the Lighthouse are in many cases laboring for love, but nevertheless the need of funds is urgent. All contributions are welcome, large or small, and should be sent to William Forbes Morgan, Jr., Treasurer, Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, 17 East Thirty-eight Street, New York City.

Pity the Poor

By Robert Kaufman

The old man who just rode past specializes in trusts, banks, milk and mush. But his cash is counterfeit. It won't buy what he needs. He can't digest his meals or his money. Would you trade places with him?

Well, then, how about the blind man there on the corner? He never saw the sun flash on the hills of Dawn or looked on the fact of his mother.

Or perhaps you think the old woman who owns your apartment house is a pet of Providence. But did you know that she is so deaf that she can't hear the birds chirping outside her window, and not one of all the songs minted in the golden throats of the troubadours ever reached her ear?

Your boss is eating his heart out in the stark emptiness of a childless home, and his feather-headed wife has not imagination enough to find a happy use for her income.

Plutocrats like you must pause occasionally and consider the unfortunate. Most folks are not nearly so well off.

Pity the poor! Pity the poor!

The Australians In France

How They Arrived

By W. L. McAlpin

"Here they are!"

We were sheltering from the rain in the waiting-room of a station a dozen miles from Paris, and at the exclamation we ran out and saw a long train coming round the bend of the platform. As it slowed down I noticed a large Australian flag nailed on the outside of one of the wagons, at the open door of which stood half a dozen men in shirt sleeves and slouch hats. The train was full of Australian soldiers, from Gallipoli and Egypt, on their way through France to the front.

A fine lot they looked: mostly tall, straight young fellows, tanned and tough-looking, with keen but kindly eyes, frank, open faces, and a ready smile. They had their horses with them, and their guns and equipment were in the rear wagons.

They were pleased to have a word with anyone who spoke English, and when I sympathised with them because of the rain they said they did not mind it.

"We've had enough sand," they added, "and it does our eyes good to see the verdure. We've never seen land like this for fertility and greenness. Have we, Dick?"

"It's new on me," answered Dick. "First time I've ever seen anything like it. By gum! I'd like to get hold of five thousand acres of this land. Wouldn't I grow some stuff!"

And his sunburnt face lit up at the vision of the magnificent harvests he could get from the verdant soil, apparently forgetting that land in France costs a great deal more than in Australia.

The train stopped long enough for me to have a chat with several of the officers and soldiers.

'Just You Wait'

My companion on the look-out for the train was a young Englishman from Nottingham, who had a brother, Lieutenant X——, with the Australians. They had not seen one another for six years, and when they met and came walking down the platform I remarked how different they were in appearance. The brother who had spent all his life in Great Britain looked just like you and me. The other, who had been in Australia most of the time and had come over with the war volunteers, had overseas written all over him. Spare, with the build of an athlete, and as brown as a cowboy, he looked strangely grave for a young man. But when one gets to know the responsibilities that rest on the shoulders of Overseas officers on active service perhaps it is not surprising that some of them seem preternaturally solemn for their years.

The men were anything but downhearted, and they all bore the stamp of absolute fitness.

"They're the best fellows in the world," said one of their officers, "but as stubborn as mules. You can't drive them, but if you know how to handle them you can do anything with them."

While we were talking a private joined us, and without waiting for an introduction joined in the conversation.

"Mebbe you'd like to see our rifles," he said, and he began to explain to me the mechanism of his weapon.

"I say, Bob," remarked his superior, "your rifle's dirty. Why don't you clean it?"

"All right, boss," answered Bob, and went on with his explanation.

It was patent to me that relations between overseas officers and men are not quite the same as those in the British Army.

The Australians were all very anxious for news of the Canadians.

"Where are the Canadians?" "What are they doing?" were questions put to me by several men.

"Covering themselves with glory," I replied.

"Ah!" they exclaimed, in a tone which seemed to imply:

"Very likely. But just you wait till our fellows get to work."

It occurred to me that perhaps the friendly rivalry which obtains between English and Scottish regiments, Belgians and Frenchmen, is not unknown among our brothers from beyond the seas.

Admiration for Convoys

The Australians are delighted with the manner in which they have been received since they landed in France. All the way up from Marseilles, whenever the train stopped, they were met by Red Cross ladies and the girls in the towns and villages with hot tea and coffee, biscuits, bonbons, and tobacco. At Lyons an old French officer stood at the salute as the train came into the station. When it stopped he delivered a speech of welcome. One of the overseas officers—his French is rather skimpy—made the request:

"Voulez-vous parler lentement, s'il vous plait?" ("Will you speak slowly, please?")

Then he discovered that the Frenchman was inviting the occupants of the train to take tea with him.

In five minutes the Australians were crowding into the buffet, where strawberries and cream, cakes, and tea awaited them.

Their cheers as they left Lyons were heard far beyond the station.

The manner in which the transports were conveyed by the British Fleet from Egypt to France aroused the admiration of the soldiers.

"It was wonderful," they said. "When we left port we were accompanied by a little patrol-boat. At one part of the voyage along the Mediterranean enemy submarines were reported in the vicinity, and immediately three British cruisers appeared out of nowhere and made rings round us. It was wonderful!"

One of the things that puzzled the men from Melbourne and Sydney was that at Marseilles they got a higher rate of exchange for English banknotes than for British sovereigns. They were somewhat annoyed to find en route that no-one would cash the Chamber of Commerce one-franc war notes they had brought away with them from Marseilles, these being only current in the place of issue.

The fact that it is still possible for Germans in England to go about uninterned filled Mr. Hughes' compatriots with amazement.

"They could not do it in Australia," they remarked. "We have made a clean sweep of them, and if a German was discovered in any of our towns he'd stand a fair chance of being lynched."

Mothers should try

Benger's Food for themselves. Those who are nursing will find the greatest benefit for both themselves and infant.

Take the Benger's Food between meals, as an *addition* to the daily diet. It promotes a high state of nutrition and a full supply of natural milk.

BENGER'S Food

although among the 'lightest' foods known, is all nutriment. It may be flavoured with tea, chocolate, or coffee, for a change.

From a Lady M.D., L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S., Ed., L.F.P.S., Glasgow.

"Dr. — considers it invaluable for nursing mothers, especially for taking during the night, when an easily assimilated food is required."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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	Regular Price	
White Canvas Boots and Shoes	$3.00 pair	$7.00
Silk Lisle Half-Hose 6 pairs for	4.00	1.00 per pair
Irish Poplin Bow Ties 4 for	1.00	75 cts. each

Straw Hats (High Grade) all at **Half Price** to clear

Sun hats (various) all at ,, ,, to clear

Soft Collars...$2.50 dozen, Regular Price $5.50 doz.

Children's Straw Sailor Hats 50 cts. $1.75 to $3.50

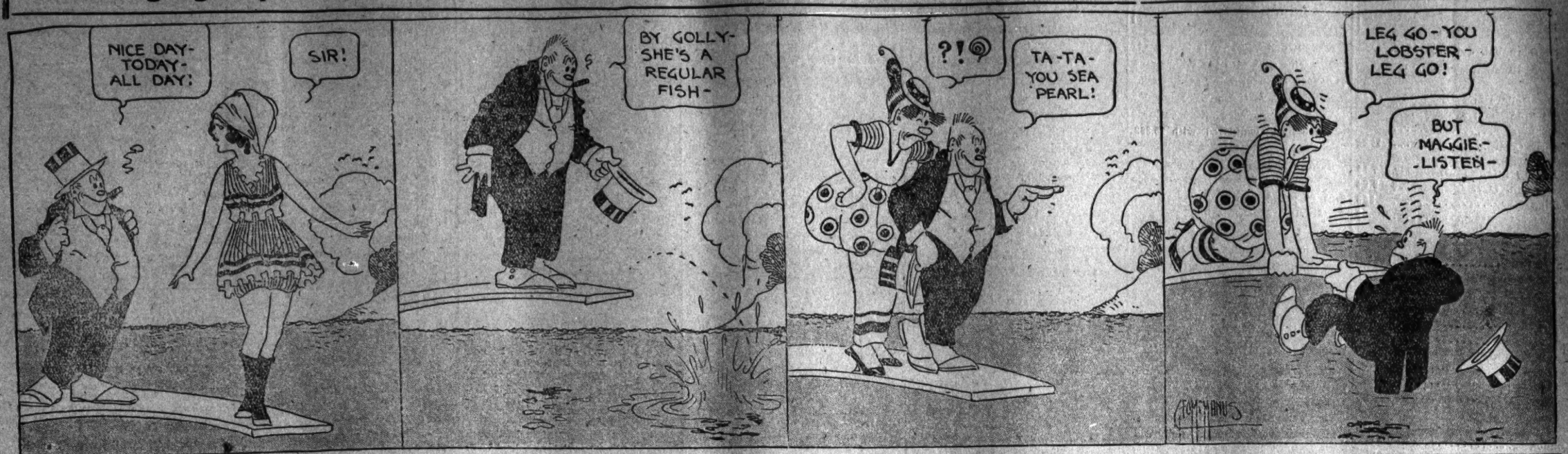
Come Early and Secure the Season's Bargains

Note the address

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — # Daily Home Magazine Page — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Cervantes on the Rise of the Spanish Drama

"Before producing his . . . masterpiece, 'Don Quixote,' Cervantes wrote a great number of plays which were not successful. The following racy account," Joseph Forster says in his book, "Some French and Spanish Men of Genius," "of the rise of the Spanish drama is from the pen of Cervantes:

"'I must entreat your pardon, dear reader, if you should see me in this prologue a little overstepping my accustomed modesty. Some time since I happened to find myself in company with a few friends who were discoursing about comedies and other matters relating thereto, and they treated this subject with so much ability and refinement that they appeared to me almost to approach perfection. They spoke of the man who was the first in Spain to free the drama from its swathing bands, and to clothe it with pomp and magnificence. As the oldest of the company, I remarked that I had frequently heard the great Lope de Rueda recite, a poet equally celebrated as a man and as a scholar. He was born at Seville, and was by trade a goldbeater. As a pastoral poet he had great merit, and in that species of composition no one, before or since his time, has surpassed him. Although I could not judge of the excellence of his poems, for I was then but a child, yet some of them still remain in my memory, and, recalling these at a riper age, they appear to me to be worthy of their reputation.

"In the time of this celebrated Spaniard all the apparatus of a dramatist and a manager was contained in a bag, and consisted of four white cloaks bordered with gilt leather, for shepherds, four beards and wigs, and four crooks, more or less. The dramas were mere dialogues, or eclogues, between two or hree shepherds and a shepherdess, and these conversations were enlivened and prolonged by two or three interludes, in which Negresses were introduced as confederates or go-betweens; and, occasionally, some clowns and Biscayans made their appearance. At this time there was no scenery, there were no combats between Moors and Christians, on horseback and on foot; no trap doors by which figures might appear to rise out of the earth. The stage was merely composed of four square blocks of wood, upon which rested five or six planks so as to elevate the actors a foot or two above the ground. . . . The sole ornament of the theater was an old curtain, supported at both ends by strings, which separated the dressing room from the audience. At the back were placed the musicians, who sang, without any guitar, some ancient ballad.'"

Strenuous Time-Keeping

The passing of the Daylight Saving bill, in England, has been received with great satisfaction, but there is one village, namely Overslag, on the Zeeland Flemish frontier, where it has caused an embarras de richesses. Overslag is situated partly in Holland and partly in Belgium, and, as a result of its position, it now finds itself in possession of no less than four times. The church clock, on the Belgian side, is set to German time, but in the church itself the old Belgian or Greenwich time is maintained. In the postoffice, on the Dutch side, the clock records the Dutch summer time, but in the schools a different time has been adopted for the sake of the children. As a consequence when the hands of the watches of the clergy point to 12, those of the clock in the tower over their heads insist that it is 2, whilst down the street the schoolhouse is determined that it is 1, though the officials in the postoffice know that it is 1.20.

Household Suggestions

To remove stains from wallpaper, mix a little grated clay with enough water to make a smooth paste, spread this over the stain and leave for twelve hours. Afterward scrape it off with a paper knife or other blunt instrument, and brush with a soft brush. No trace of the stain will remain.

• • •

Brooms put into boiling water once a week and then plunged into cold water will become tough and durable, last twice as long as those not treated thus, and will sweep better and not cut the carpet.

• • •

For cleaning white kid shoes, a lather made of pure white soap and milk is excellent. Brush off as much dirt as possible before scrubbing with the lather.

• • •

To cool jellies or blancmange in a short time, take a handful of salt and the same of soda; put it in a bowl of water and stand the jelly mould in it.

• • •

Sprinkled on the carpet before sweeping, salt will lay the dust and revive the color.

French Claret
(BORDEAUX)
Red at $5.00, $6.50, $7.00 and $8.00 per dozen quart bottles.
White at $7.00 and $8.50 per dozen
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1 Nanking Road. Telephone 218

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The Central Garage Co., Ltd.
$4.00 per hour

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Invisible Bifocals
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have removed to
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"Synoleo" Color Wash
An Oil Paint thinned with Water applied like Distemper and drying as hard as Cement.
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for that cool summer drink!
The importance of smell and taste in creating appetite is everywhere recognized.
Drink APPLE CIDER pure
and you will be hungry
Put on ice and it is ready to serve
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AGENTS FOR CHINA

This is the Victrola X, $75
Little folks enjoy the Victrola
They enjoy the catchy music as well as the big folks—and they soon get to have "favorites" of their own.
There are besides special children's records of well-known songs and recitations which are the children's own.
Bring the children in to hear some of the special Victor Records for children. We'll gladly play them and tell you how easy it is to get a Victor or Victrola—$10 to $400.
VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

"YOU DO LOOK COOL!"
GAS COOKING means comfort in the kitchen and satisfaction in the dining room. There are no wasteful blazing fires, no flues to clean, but, instead, a clean and cool kitchen.
For particulars apply to the Engineer's Office,
SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY, LTD.
or Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 25, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars :Market rate:	72.10
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1935
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-9¾—Tls.	7.11
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.84
Peking Bar	353
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30 1/16 d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.14
Ex., N.Y. on London.....T.T.	476 7/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-9¾
London	Demand	2-9 11/16
India	T.T.	209
Paris	T.T.	393½
Paris	Demand	394
New York	T.T.	66⅝
New York	Demand	66¾
Hongkong	T.T.	73
Japan		75¾
Batavia	T.T.	161¾

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-10 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy	2-11 1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-11 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	408
New York	4 m-s.	69⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

£1	—Hk. Tls.	6.14
Hk. Tls. 1	—Francs	4.65
„ „ 1	—Marks†	3.73
Gold $ 1	—Hk. Tls.	1.30
Hk. Tls. 1	—Yen	1.52
„ „ 1	—Rupees	2.42
„ „ 1	—Roubles	3.47
„ „ 1	—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 25, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Yangtsze Ins. $260.00
Langkats Tls. 26.75
Telephones Tls. 89.00
Batu Anams Tls. 1.70
Almas Tls. 13.00

Direct Business Reported

Ziangbes Tls. 6.25
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 25, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkats Tls. 26.75 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 July
Tebongs Tls. 25.00 cash

Direct

Ziangbes Tls. 6.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25 cash
S. M. C. debs. 1916 Tls. 100.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 24.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.
Spot, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 1¾d. Paid.
October to December, 2s. 3¾d. to 2s. 3½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market, Dull.
Last Quotation, London, July 22:
Spot, 2s. 2½d. Paid.
October to December, 2s. 3¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market, Quiet.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

Washington, July 13.—The total foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, amounted to $6,500,000,000, (gold) according to the official figures announced by the secretary of commerce yesterday. This is a gain of over $2,000,000,000 over the total foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and an increase of almost $4,000,000,000 over the figures for the year ending June 30, 1914.

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
193 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms. Separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Norfolk and Western is investigating with a view to building a $1,000,000 grain elevator at Norfolk.

During May there were shipped from motor factories 24,000 carloads of machines, compared with 15,392 carloads in May, 1915.

Foreign interests placed contracts last week for approximately 500,000 tons of rolled and forged steel products with American mills.

June 1 was the heaviest "dividend day" in the Bank of England's history. On British government securities alone interest paid at the bank was $85,000,000.

Grain exports from Boston have fallen off, notwithstanding the decline in freight rates. Exports last week were 697,279 bushels, compared with 932,111 bushels the previous week.

Pittsburgh industrial development commission predicts that that city will become the dyestuffs center of the country if not of the world within the next five years.

International and Great Northern has awarded contract for 1,200,000 barrels of fuel oil to Magnolia Petroleum Company, Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association and Gulf Refining Company.

What is said to be the largest manufacturing shop of its kind in the world has been completed by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation in Quincy, Mass.

New York Commercial says the Russian rail order for 350,000 tons which has been waiting only for completion of Russian credit has been partly closed, with placing of 150,000 tons with Steel corporation's export subsidiary.

BRITISH AND ARGENTINE

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Activity of Great Britain to secure a share of the trade of Argentina after the war is already evident, and received emphasis with the recent designation of H. O. Chalkley to be commercial attache, attached to the British legations at Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Asuncion. This is considered the clearest and most important of recent indications that Great Britain is alive to the importance of winning after war trade with Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.

Co-opertion of the British Chamber of Commerce of this city with the work of the legations is evidenced by the preparation by the chamber of a complete list of British exporting and importing houses and collection of data as to what additional lines these houses believe that they could advantageously handle. The preparation of this list is at the request of the legation.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

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Secretaries and General Managers,
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All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions

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Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$775 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2.20 B.
Cathay, pref	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$260 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156
Hongkong Fire	$275 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	102s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons.	38s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub	Tls. 2.70 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$126 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 80 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 93 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 94 XD.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 136 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 67½ B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 32 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 91 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$119 B.
Green Island	$6.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 162½ B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Mewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$6¾.
Weeks	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.35 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5⅛ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.35.
Bute	Tls. 1.90.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.95 S.
Chempedak	Tls. 13½.
Cheng	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3½.
Dominion	Tls. 12½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9.15 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 29 B.
Karan	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19½.
Padang	Tls. 16 S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11¼
Permata	Tls. 5 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.40 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1¼ S.
Seekee	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.80 S.
Senawang	Tls. 17¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¾ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.90 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¾.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.10 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong	Tls. 26.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 89
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 288⅝

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 24 was 113 tons."

Suez Company Makes Canal Rates Higher

This Is One Way of Paying Expense of Defense By Britain

Recent cable reports announce that the Suez Canal Company has advanced the canal dues by 50 centime per Danube ton. The new rates will be put in force October 5.

Owing to the war, the number of steamers using the canal shows a great decrease, with the exception of some army transports. Nearly all the Japanese steamers have been taking the Cape route since the Yasaka Maru case last year. Under the present circumstances, the present raising of the canal dues will not bring much profit to the company.

An enormous amount of expense was incurred by the British Government in the defense of the canal against the Turkish invasion. The canal company was forced to bear a part of the expense. This is the second advancement of canal dues made by the company to pay war expenses.

Its effect upon Japanese marine commerce will be small as nearly all Japanese steamers are taking the South African route. As regards the rate after the war it has not been decided, but the present rate probably will be in force for some years. Its effect upon the working expenses of various shipping companies will, by no means, be small. It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is now making enquiries as to the duration of the new rate.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 24.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans Spot	7.97d.
July-August	7.84d.
October-November	7.79d.

Congress May Sit Until September

Washington, July 12.—It now seems probable that the present session of congress will not close until September, owing to the fact that several important administration measures must yet be considered and acted upon.

An early adjournment had been planned by the law makers, but delays have arisen and it is feared that opposition may kill some of the bills if an early closing date permits of filibustering.

Shipping Bulletins

The N.Y.K. steamer Takishima Maru, which recently stranded in the Inland Sea, has now been successfully refloated. She has been brought to the Mitsui Bishi Dock at Hiogo, where she will undergo a thorough overhaul. The Takishima Maru was running on the company's North China line.

* * *

Japanese vessels report that while the s.s. Kayo Maru was sailing from South Iwo-jima near Niijima the attention of her crew was drawn to the yellowish grey of the sea-water. On looking for a glimpse of Niijima no sign of the island was visible. It is thought probable that the island disappeared owing to a volcanic disturbance.

Johnson for Senator; He Indorses Hughes

Washington, July 10.—The progressive party of California has indorsed Hiram Johnson, who ran for vice-president with Roosevelt in 1912, for senator. It is announced that Governor Johnson is to give his support to the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes for president.

Man-Eating Sharks At Resorts Cause Terror

Washington, July 14.—Thousands of man-eating sharks have appeared along the Atlantic coast of the United States, particularly along the coasts of New York and New Jersey.

Bathers at the big summer resorts on the beaches in these two states have been terrorized by the sharks, and as a result many of the resorts are now practically deserted.

Several narrow escapes have been reported, and big rewards have been offered for extermination of the sharks. Many hunters have already taken up the hazardous sport of bagging the big sea game.

GERMANY'S COPPER DEAL

London, July 15.—A dispatch from New York states that the Germans purchased there 24,500 tons of copper early in the war. This is still stacked up in warehouses in Baltimore, awaiting full payment on the order. A great demand for copper in Germany is expected as soon as peace is in sight.—*Asahi.*

AMUSEMENTS

ASTOR ROOF GARDEN THEATER
Under the Blue Sky

NOTICE

I have rectified the main, bad features of this show. I now have **good light**, **good films** and am projecting a 20 foot picture.

This is as large or larger than any projection in Shanghai

Change of Program Thursday

FEATURE FILM
"HEARTS IN EXILE"
5 Reels 5 Reels
Starring
Courtenay Foote of "Hypocrites" Fame and Clara Kimball Young, Famous Broadway Star.
A Picture Worth While

ALSO
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
at his very funniest
2 Reels Entitled
"HIS PREHISTORIC PAST"
Some Laugh Producer, and The Latest War Graphic

VAUDEVILLE
The 2 Jarrots
in an Entire Change Featuring The Sensational
TANGO APACHE
The Parisian Tango and the Screamingly Funny
WHIRL WIND DUMMY
New Songs—New Patter—New Dances

Booking ASTOR HOUSE M. H. Newman

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for July 26 and 27

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"SATAN"
The Great Morality Play
A Sequence of Studies of the Genius of Evil through the History of the World
"Satan against the Creator" "Satan against the Saviour"
"Satan in Mediaeval Times" "Satan of Today"

Pathe's British and French Gazettes
Depicting the latest and most interesting War Incidents

COMEDY FILMS

When motoring during these
SUMMER EVENINGS
why not stop at

THE SICCAWEI HOTEL
6 SICCAWEI ROAD
"Shanghai's Coolest Resort"

A STRING BAND
will play every evening, from 11 p.m., commencing
Tuesday, August 1.
COLD SUPPERS
EXCELLENT WINES

Tel. W. 937

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 26th & 27th July, 1916

"A COLLEGE CUPID"
Comedy
"CAPTAIN SWIFT"
1st, 2nd and 3rd Parts
"UNIVERSAL IKE NEARLY GETS MARRIED" *Comedy*
"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
"GIRL OF TRIPLE X GULCH"
Comedy Drama
"MYSTERIOUS MR. DAVEY"
Vitagraph Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 26th & 27th July, 1916

"STORY OF ROSIE'S ROSE"
Comedy
"THE MILLIONAIRESS"
Drama in 3 Parts
"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
"THE MISADVENTURES OF A MONARCH"
Vitagraph Comedy
"FATHER WAS NEUTRAL"
L-Ko Comedy

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Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

TONIGHT
July 26, 27
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
Episodes 12 and 13

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TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
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"THE GIRL FROM HIS TOWN"
IN FOUR ACTS.
The Grandeur of Scenery and Artistic Views, combined with cleverlacting, mark this Film as one of the most famous Photo-plays of America.
Cost $250,000 Gold to produce this Picture.
"HIS WEDDING DAY"
One of Sterling's Best Plays by Keystone Company.
Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernour Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the followng rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Barthelot.
General Manager, . J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed .... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about $769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

13 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorised Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Valdivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Singapore
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Tientsin
Hankow	Panama	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

London Papers Asking Mercy For Casement

London, England, June 30.—The British press almost unanimously is asking that the sentence of death passed upon the conviction of Sir Roger Casement, the Irish rebel leader, be not carried out.

Today's papers carry much editorial comment, the general trend of which is that Sir Roger should not be executed. They say that he is neither sordid nor mercenary, but acted as he did because he is a visionary and an idealist. They also say that his death under such circumstances will not help to solve the problem of pacifying Ireland and winning united support for the kingdom.

CARRIED SWEDEN TO BRINK OF WAR

Activist Campaign Finally Failed and Now Neutrality Is Stronger Than Ever

CRISIS OVER ALAND ISLES

Settled When Russia Gave Assurance That Fortifications Would Be Removed

Stockholm, June 10 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The Swedish people are breathing more easily now than at any time since the war began. They are convinced at last that their King and their Government are determined to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality until peace shall have been declared, and they are plunging with renewed vigor into a prosperity unprecedented in the history of the country.

That Sweden would give up this prosperity and the happiness which has come with it for the perils, the poverty, and the misery of war seemed unthinkable to the foreign observer, but it cannot be denied that the political and international crisis through which the country passed the latter part of May brought it dangerously near to the brink of catastrophe. Not that the people wanted war—far from it—but the anti-Russian propaganda carried forward by an influential group of politicians known as the Activists attained for a time a momentum which threatened all the dictates of neutrality and was outspokenly an effort to force Sweden into war with her traditional enemy, Russia, and thus ally this part of Scandinavia with the Central Powers.

This Activist movement was denounced by the Socialists and Liberals in the Swedish Parliament as more pro-German than pro-Swedish, and was referred to on one occasion by Socialist Leader Branting as having a "dangerously strong financial backing." The pro-German press of Sweden carried the campaign at times to a violent extreme and the bitterness engendered between these papers and those representing the Liberal and Socialist elements of the country may not be effaced for years to come.

The Liberals and Socialists frankly feared for a time that the influential Activists would win over the support of the Conservative Party, which still controls the upper house of Parliament and is supposed to more than hold the balance of power in what is theoretically a coalition cabinet. But when the situation was at its worst, the Conservatives threw their strength with the other two parties in a determination to keep Sweden out of the war at any cost.

Neutrality More Firmly Established

It so happened that the Activist campaign, designed to upset the neutrality of Sweden, actually brought about an agreement among the contending political factions of the Swedish Parliament which has given Swedish neutrality a stability and standing before the belligerent nations it had not enjoyed before. This agreement was the immediate result of an Activist interpellation in Parliament calling attention to the alleged permanent character of fortifications being erected by the Russians on the Aland Island in the Baltic, and asking what the Government proposed to do about it. At night the lights of the Aland are visible from the easternmost points of Sweden and the nearest of these isles is but six hours' sail from Stockholm. Russia had given informal assurance to Sweden that the fortifications were only temporary, being erected for the purpose of protecting certain mine-fields and thus defending the islands from possible capture by the Germans. Sweden was further assured that the fortifications would be removed at the end of the present war.

The Aland Islands command absolutely the waterways entering the Gulf of Bothnia, and as a naval base they also command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and hence the way to the Russian capital. Strongly fortified and in the hands of Russia they practically make it impossible for Germany to use her navy in the Northern Baltic waters. They also give Russia the opportunity for an outflanking movement in the event of a German naval or military diversion north of the Gulf of Riga. Military strategists attach much importance to the Baltic in the coming Summer, and realize that it may play a very prominent part in the German campaign against Russia. All these facts, considered together, led the Liberals and Socialists to the conclusion that the agitation of the Alands question was designed wholly in favor of the Germans. Sweden, and Russia, too, for that matter, fully expected when the war broke out that Germany at once would seize the Aland Islands as a base for naval operations. The islands were entirely without protection at that time, and their possession would have enabled Germany to bottle up the Gulf of Bothnia and safeguard all her operations in the Baltic—the very operations she must now undertake if German arms are to pass Riga in the direction of Petrograd.

But at the outbreak of the war Germany seemed to fear a British fleet might enter the Baltic through the Great Belt of Denmark and she kept the bulk of her navy in southern waters. Finally Denmark decided to close the Great Belt to all belligerents and she strewed it with powerful mines. This action closed the only deep-water entrance or outlet to the Baltic, other than the Kiel Canal, and the German fleet was left freedom of action in that sea. So on August 20, 1914, there came a German naval diversion against the Aland archipelago. By this time, however, Russia had mined the Aland waters and the German fleet managed only to destroy some signal stations.

Base for British Submarines

Another element of importance attached to the Alands when British submarines managed to pass the shallow sound separating Denmark and Sweden and entered the Baltic. The Alands are now offering them a splendid base, and the recent activities of Russian submarines have put a sudden stop to German shipping in the Northern Baltic. The submarines also constitute a continuing menace against any naval craft which may venture out of the south.

In the negotiation of the North Sea-Baltic treaty in 1908 Russia promised her present allies, Great Britain and France, out of consideration for Sweden, not to fortify the Aland Islands. The Swedish people are a unit in regarding as a threat and a menace any permanent military works on this archipelago. But they now have the assurance of both France and Great Britain, as well as Russia, that the works nearing completion are not of that character, and will all be taken away when the present war is ended. Professor Steffens, author of the Alands interpellation, has declared such promises are worthless; that the present war has shown that diplomatic notes and promises are, indeed, but "scraps of paper," not to be regarded when conflicting with the interest of a belligerent.

But the renewed assurances from the Entente Powers appear to have completely satisfied the Government and the leaders of the three great parties. And so came the agreement, dramatically staged in the Parliament on May 17, when the Foreign Minister, Mr. Wallenberg, speaking for the King and Government, said he was in a position to reaffirm the solemn declarations of neutrality previously proclaimed. He said the Government regarded the question of the fortification of the Aland Islands as one of vital importance to Sweden, but he assured the Riksdag and the people of Sweden that the Government would neglect nothing to preserve the rights and interests of Sweden. Sweden, he added, would always maintain her right of self-determination, but in the face of a very difficult situation, she already had shown her steadfast desire to fulfill the demands of a strict and impartial neutrality, as well as an eager desire not to be drawn into any warlike entanglements.

The proceedings in the Riksdag, the Swedish Parliament, had all been arranged in advance, and Mr. Wallenberg had scarcely taken his seat in the second chamber when the leaders of the three parties in turn arose and indorsed all that he had said. This same plan then was carried out in the first chamber, and there was rejoicing through all of Sweden that a serious crisis had been safely passed.

The Activists, however, chose an effective weapon when they took up the Alands question. They had attempted from time to time to arouse the people against England because of the blockade, but the response to this appeal was meagre. Ever since the loss of Finland, however, Russia has been a traditional enemy of Sweden in the minds of many of the Sweden people, and it has been comparatively easy to arouse their fears.

Launch Services

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p. m. on the 28th instant.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m. on the 28th instant.

Siccawei Weather Report

24.—The typhoon that passed Meiaco-Sima, strikes against the high pressures of Japan and fills up gradually. The new center signalled to the East of the Philippines is asserting itself more distinctly. Monsoon reversed along the whole coast. Weather very fine and relatively cool at Shanghai.

25.—Same weather as yesterday, cloudy, fine and cool. Banks of low fog. Moderate E.N.E. breezes. Pressures above the average.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, July 25, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	755.16	756.77
„ „ inches.....	29.73	29.79
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	†2 74	†2.95
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	†1.77	-1.78
Wind { Direction	N	NNW
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	4	5
Wind { Miles	2.5	3.1
Temperature { Cen	19°8	26°4
Temperature { Fahr	67.7	79.5
Humidity: co	99	64
Nebulosity: 5-10	1	3
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 27	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 29	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 2	..	Seattle	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 3	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	9.30*	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	..	Boston,NewYork via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Tomes
" 18	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 27	9.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 28	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 29	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata mara	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 31	P.M.	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
Aug 1	noon	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 3	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 11	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 26	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	10.00*	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Atreus	Br.	B. &S.
" 4	11.00*	Marseilles via Suez	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 6	A.M.	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 10	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 10	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 10	D.L.	London via Cape	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 21	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 26	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchang	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 26	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 27	8.30*	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 26	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 27	D.L.	Nicoloisk	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	8.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 27	D.L.	Newchwang	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 28	D.L.	Haichow	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	10.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 28	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 28	8.00*	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 29	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glengyle	Br.	Glen line
Aug 1	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 27	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 28	M.M.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 28	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 25	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
July 25	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 25	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 25	Chinwangtao	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.		
July 25	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 25	Japan	Kamakura maru	3698	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
July 25	Swatow	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 25	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 25	Hongkong	Telamo maru		Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 25	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 25	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 25	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 25	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 25	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 25	Chinwangtao	Kago maru	1806	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
" 26	Dairen	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 25		Takaosan maru	1117	Jap.	M. B.K.
" 25	Karatzu	Rokkosan maru	1343	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 26	Otaru	Kyodo maru	1065	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 26	Tsingtao	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 26	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 25	Japan	Himeshima maru	159	Jap.	Mitsu Bishi
" 25	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
V T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagrée and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Suzuka and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Wednesday, July 26 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Steamers (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, the 27th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacions Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. S. Smith, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. W. C. T. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Telamon left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Amoy for Swatow yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 28th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yawata Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 7 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, July 29.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tsingtao for Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Monday.

The English mail which left Shanghai per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya on June 12, arrived at Marseilles per P. and O. s.s. Khyber on Saturday the 22nd instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore with the London Mail of the 29th June is expected to leave Singapore for Shanghai on Saturday the 29th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar with the outward Mail of July 13 arrived at Suez on Sunday the 23rd instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Feiching from Foochow:—Mr. Tandberg.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Pootoo:—Lady Hotung, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Columb.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Mr. Gehung, and Father Heliot.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru from Nagasaki:—Mr. Ah Chu, Baron and Baroness Y. Fujimura, Mr. C. C. Goodrich, Mr. H. E. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jin, Mrs. M. H. Newman, Mr. Rin Su Chi, Mrs. S. S. Sanberg and 2 children, Mr. Rin Rishin, Miss R. Sanberg, Miss M. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. K. Takeda and 2 children, Mr. Au Ting-tyau. In Transit:—Mr. A. Beer, Mrs. L. A. J. Crowhurst, Mr. J. D. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Colby and inft., Rev. Father Cleers, Rev. Father Devine, Mr. J. M. Ekiss, Mr. A. L. Giacomini, Mr. T. Hayashi, Mrs. E. W. Gardener, Bro. P. J. Lundy, Miss M. E. Lancaster, Rev. Father Murphy, Mr. D. McDonald, Mr. R. J. Pollock, Mrs. E. Phelps, Miss Delma E. Phelps, Mr. J. O. Wong.

Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru for San Francisco:—Mr. S. Hertsberg, Miss E. Varney, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Duncan and child, Mrs. A. Saphiere and Miss L. Saphiere, Mr. W. S. A. Pott, Mrs. M. C. Foster, Mr. H. G. Stout, Mr. A. Kets, Mr. Lu Huan-lu, Mr. L. Nordmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Ko Zing-young, Mr. and Mrs. Lue, Mr. N. L. Sparke, Miss A. Reggi, Mr. H. Tamura, Mrs. F. W. Barff, Miss F. S. Southwick, Mr. H. Jorgensen, Mr. J. L. Broughton, Miss Yano, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hogelstrom, Mrs. F. R. Graves, Mr. J. Bradley, Mrs. M. L. McComas, Mr. L. B. Parott, Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Stewart, Mr. E. H. Dunning, Mrs. Cortland, Lady Bredon, Mr. L. B. Simpson, Mr. A. K. F. Yap, Miss J. Rudy, Mr. S. F. Saito, Mr. A. T. White, Mr. H. Plaun, Mr. J. Strickland.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru for Hongkong:—Mr. Yang Yik-chor, Mr. J. H. Scott, Miss G. Ablong, Mr. S. J. Johannes, Mr. Leong Chew, Mr. P. O. Potts, Mr. C. N. Nasstead, Mr. J. T. Tong, Mr. L. B. Tayor, Mrs. I. Hsu, Miss Hsu, Mr. L. S. Sam, Mr. W. L. Chung, Mr. Y. K. Cheong, Mr. W. T. Tongwell, Mr. J. M. Tsao.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchang for Amoy:—Mr. Len, and Mr. S. Fukukubo.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping for Tientsin:—Mr. Fisher, Mr. Pao To-sun, Mr. Lung Yun-yuen, Mrs. Trams and 2 children, Mrs. G. Woodruff and child, Mr. E. Wonger.

Per I.-C. s.s. Suiwo for Hankow:—Mr. H. W. Quelch. For Kiukiang:—Mr. W. P. Roberts, and Mr. D. Roberts.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
July 23	Japan	Antilochus	4606	Br.	B. & S.	
July 23	Dalny	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
July 13	Hankow	Changwo	696	Br.	J. M. & Co	11 p
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
July 22	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 23	Swatow	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 23	Moji	Hokuto maru	670	Jap.	N.K.K.	Woosung
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 20	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 22	Ningpo	Kaigan	1134	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 23	Tientsin	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 24	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 24	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
July 24	Swatow	Kansu	1143	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 23		L. Luchenbach		Am.		10 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 22	Hankow	Melan	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
July 10	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 23	Wenchow	Ningpo	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 24	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
July 24	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 24	Hongkong	Rangoon maru	3316	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
July 19	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
July 23	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 23	Hankow	Suiwo	1981	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 20	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 23	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW

Sailed from Shanghai

London, etc.	
Ajax	May 9
Carmarthenshire	June 28
Ceylon	May 26
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Cyclops	June 9
Eurybates	June 24
Gleniffer	May 18
Hirano Maru	May 3
Kaga Maru	May 21
Kamo Maru	June 4
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 2
Lycaon	June 2
Merionethshire	May 11
Monmouthshire	May 29
Mishima Maru	July 16
Nellore**	July 9
Ningchow	May 27
Nyanza**	June 26
Oanfa	May 21
Priam	July 18
Tydeus	June 29
Yeddo	May 5
For Marseilles, etc	
Andre Lebon	July 5
Atlantique	July 20
Magellan	June 22
For Bombay	
Nankin	July 24
Nagoya**	June 18
FOR ROTTERDAM	
Nippon	July 17
For Vancouver, etc.	
Arabien	June 14
Empress of Russia	July 14
Itsukushima Maru	June 20
Justin	June 14
Mexico Maru	July 13
Monteagle	July 5
Nanking Maru	July 8
Sado Maru	July 2
Shidzuoka Maru	July 24
Yokohama Maru	June 12
For New York	
Bloemfontein	May 27
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
St. Bede	June 28
Toyooka Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.	
Alvarado	July 19
Asia Maru	July 17
Cacique	June 5
China	July 3
Floridian	May 27
Hazel Dollar	June 27
Manila Maru	June 28
Tenyo Maru	July 24
Yucatan	May 18

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Agapenor	June 9	Aug. 9
Ajax		Oct. 7
Aicinous	June 24	Aug. 23
Demodocus	June 20	Aug. 26
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glaucus		Sept. 22
Glenartney	June 17	Aug. 1
Glengyle	May 21	July 27
Glenlogan	June 6	Aug. 1
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 16
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug. 8
Machaon	July 1	Sept. 1
Malta**		Aug. 18
Neleus		Sept 29
Nore**		Aug. 4
Pembrokeshire		Aug. 15
Perseus		Sept. 15
Pongsuey	June 1	July 31
Prosteslaus	June 16	Aug. 3
Telamon	May 20	July 26
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Japan	June 29	July 28
Empress of Russia	Aug 10	Sept. 9
Monteagle	Aug 1	Sept. 3
FROM NEW YORK		
Bolton Castle	May 11	July 30
City of Durham	May 15	July 30
City of Nagles	May 2	Aug. 15
City of Oran	June 15	Aug. 1
Muncaster Castle		July 26
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	July 27
St. Patrick	June 21	Aug. 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		July 27
Canada Maru	July 6	Aug.
Chicago Maru	June 22	July 28
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 26
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug 30
Shinyo Maru	July 8	Aug. 26
FROM MARSEILLES		
Athos	June 25	Aug. 2
Cordillere	July 9	Aug. 11
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Japan (S. E. A.)	June 11	Aug. 5
FROM CALCUTTA		
Santhia	July 5	July 30

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR VANCOUVER (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama)		FOR HONGKONG	
Empress of Japan	July 29th	Monteagle	Aug. 23rd
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11th	Empress of Japan	Sept. 12th
†Monteagle	Sept. 2nd	*Empress of Asia	Sept. 26rd
Empress of Russia	Sept. 8th	Monteagle	Oct. 22nd
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6th	Empress of Japan	Nov. 6th

En route to Hongkong the "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" sail from Nagasaki to Manila direct, omitting Shanghai.

†S.S. Monteagle calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. *Via Manila

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S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 10
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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LONG STRUGGLE AHEAD, DECLARES PARIS PAPER

Unwise To Anticipate Developments, Says Another; Need Of Patience

By W. L. McAlpin

Paris, June 29.—Not since the beginning of the war have the activities of the British Army in France attracted so much attention.

In order to restrain the impulsiveness of the French public, which attempts it to read into the sober British bulletins more than is Justified, the more competent military critics today warn their readers that it would be a mistake to speak of the present activity on the part of the English troops as a "general offensive."

So far as they have gone, the operations on the British front are entirely satisfactory and encouraging. The German trenches have suffered enormous damage, and the heavy British guns have exploded the munition depots of Prince Albert of Wurttemberg and Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, but we are only in the preliminary and preparatory stage, which may last a long time yet. It would, therefore, be unwise to anticipate developments.

To quote the Echo de Paris:

The Allies have the best end of the stick and we only want the patience necessary to allow events to follow their course. The struggle will still be long and difficult.

M. Herve's Tribute

In an article headed "The 'Contemptible' British Army," M. Gustave Herve, in La Victoire, pays a high tribute to the valor of the English soldier:

In the course of centuries (he writes) we have beaten all the armies of the world, but we have beaten the English less than any other army, and we have always found in them our most redoubtable adversaries. I am struck by the athletic figures of the English soldiers I meet on leave in Paris. They evidently belong to a race which, more than ours and the Germans, has practised physical exercises. And what renders an army composed of such manly specimens even more redoubtable is that it is the last to enter the fight with the flower of its manhood, while the Germans, Austrians, and ourselves have borne the brunt of two years' terrible fighting. The German Army at present includes a large proportion of soldiers between 19 and 40 years of age. That is to say, their soldiers are too young or too old, while the English are coming into the line with an army where the average age is between 25 and 35—men in the full force of their military vigor."

A Long Struggle Ahead

"The struggle will be long," says Excelsior, "for the enemy's entrenchments have been fortified unceasingly for eighteen months, and the forces defending them are numerous and well trained. But today the English Army is also strong in numbers and powerful in material, and to the valor it has always shown is added an artillery capable of unchaining the hurricanes of fire which are recognised as indispensable to an advance of infantry."

The British bulletin, issued every evening from General Headquarters, reaches the French newspapers very late, sometimes so late that, they complain, it misses their morning editions, and they are making an effort to secure it earlier. When I made inquiries as to why the official bulletin was not received in Paris before midnight I was told that it might be because, instead of coming here direct from General Headquarters, it has to go first to London to be censored. If that be the reason, although it is difficult to believe it, then the British authorities are even fonder of red tape than the French.

Troops in Danger in Mexico as Wilson Refuses Withdrawal

GUARDING AUTO TRANSPORT IN MEXICO ©INTL. FILM SERVICE

The refusal of President Wilson to accede to Carranza's request for the withdrawal of American troops created much hostile sentiment below the border and the punitive expedition under General Pershing is liable to be attacked at any moment. For some time large bodies of Carranzista soldiers have menaced the American bases and lines of communication.

BRITISH SEEK FISCAL QUESTION AGREEMENT

Prior to Imperial Conference, All Parties Will Meet To Find Solution

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—In reply to a series of questions asked by Sir Owen Phillips and others regarding representation of the Dominions on the committee of industrial and commercial policy after the war, Mr. Asquith read a telegram sent by Mr. A. Bonar Law to the Dominion Governments, last May, stating that the Imperial Government desired, as soon as practicable, to convene an Imperial conference, including representatives of India, to consider the commercial policy to be adopted after the war, intimating the intention, prior to the conference, to form a committee in England to discover whether an agreement among the parties in Great Britain on the fiscal question is possible under the changed conditions caused by the war and assuring the Dominions that the appointment of this committee, whatever its results, would not unduly delay the holding of the Imperial conference, or interfere with free discussion of problems with the representatives of the Dominions over-seas.

The Dominion Governments concurred and a committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Donald Macmaster asked whether, in view of the fact that the principle of the representation of the Dominions was recognised at the Paris conference, was it not possible, in working out the details of the scheme, that the Dominions should be represented?

Mr. Asquith replied: Mr. Hughes went to the Paris conference to represent the Empire and not any particular Dominion.

£3,500 Prize Money Is Awarded to E. 11

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—The Prize Court has awarded £3,500 to Lieut.-Commander Holbrook and the company of the submarine E. 11, for sinking the Turkish battleship Mesuydieh, in the Dardanelles, in December, 1914, after diving under five lines of mines.

Government Sending Discovery to Rescue Shackleton's Party

Reuter's Service

London, July 23.—Official.—The Government has decided to despatch the Hudson Bay Company's ship Discovery, which is especially built for Antarctic exploration and which has been placed at the disposal of the Admiralty, to relieve the men on Elephant Island if they are not rescued before the Discovery, which is fitting out at Devonport, is ready to sail. Lieut.-Commander James Fairweather, an experienced ice-master, has been appointed to command the vessel.

DUTCH BOAT ATTACKED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Ten Sailors Drowned; Steamer Maas Sunk by Mine Off Noordhinder

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, July 24.—Ten of the crew of a Dutch lugger which was attacked by a German submarine have been drowned.

Amsterdam, July 24.—The Dutch steamer Maas, having struck a mine, has sunk near the Noordhinder Lightship. The Government vessel Zeehond (161 tons) has left to assist her.

MESOPOTAMIA INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 24.—Mr. Asquith today introduced a Bill to constitute the commissions of inquiry into the operations at the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia.

High Explosive Test In the Mixed Court

There was great excitement among the casual onlookers at the Mixed Court yesterday during a demonstration of high explosives involved in a bomb case. Mr. K. E. Newman, police prosecutor, wanted to show that two bombs with which the accused had tried to extort money from a wealthy Chinese, were filled with a powerful mixture. He took a small pinch of the powder, rolled it in a piece of paper and lighted it with a match.

There was a wild scramble on the part of the Chinese standing about. They hovered about the doors until the flames touched off the explosive with a puff of smoke that filled the top of the court room. Mr. Newman said that the explosive was the same as that used recently in the French concession when six persons were killed.

Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu heard the case. A shop-servant was accused with having tried to extort $5,000 from Woo Pah-ching, of 1524 Avenue Road.

The man carried the tins containing the explosives into the house by hiding them in a basket of vegetables. A servant testified that when he asked the accused what he wanted, the accused said that he wanted money. He then took the two tins out of the basket, told the servant they were bombs and said that if he was interfered with he would throw the tins. The servant ran out and called the police.

Foreign constables who came to make the arrest were targets for the two bombs. For some reason both failed to explode. The accused then prepared to defend himself with two meat choppers, but was persuaded to give himself up. A chemical analysis of the contents of the tins showed that they contained a powerful explosive.

The decision was remanded until Friday for a further investigation of the prisoner's record.

Mexico Bulletins

Caranza To Welcome U. S. Aid

Washington, July 13.—A great deal of progress has been made by Solicitor General Polk of the state department and Eleazar Arredondo, the diplomatic representative of the de facto government of Mexico, who have been in conference for several days discussing the Mexican question, according to an announcement made here yesterday.

While the details of the matters that have come up for discussion between the two officials have not been made known, it has been learned that plans have been formulated to relieve the border situation. It is also believed that some plan will be arrived at by which the de facto forces and the American troops will co-operate in restoring interior conditions in Mexico to their normal state.

No official announcement has been made as yet regarding the plans for handling the situation. It is believed, however, that the Carranzistas would welcome the aid of the Americans in suppressing the bandits who have been threatening the border towns as well as the cities and municipalities in the interior of Mexico.

To Reorganize Militia

Washington, July 13.—A result of the charges made to the war department that state militiamen and national guardsmen serving on the border were being poorly fed and provided for, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has detailed General Tasker Bliss to re-organize state troops on the Mexican line.

Yaquis Kill 300

Washington, July 10.—Three hundred Carranzistas have been slaughtered by a band of Yaqui Indians at the town of Broncho, about 90 miles south-west of Parral.

Although no details of the encounter are at hand it is believed that the Yaquis, a force of 4,500 of whom are said to be in the field, are allying themselves with Villa in his efforts to overthrow the de facto government at Mexico City.

CAIRD LEAVES £1,000,000

Reuter's Service

London, July 24.—Sir James Caird, the well-known Dundonian, left £1,000,000.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on July 25, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	16-20
Pomfret	„	16-20
Salmon	„	none
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	50-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	8-12
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	20-25
Peaches	„	10-20
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peebees	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	12-20
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-13
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	3-10
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	„	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$3.60

Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Barn	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.80
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

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1 LITRE „ 2.50

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G. SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03 Mond. & Thursd.	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Mond. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19 10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50 Thursd.	1.10 Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 8	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	71	arr. Tientsin Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.56	12.26
15.26	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.10	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	632	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp. 7.05	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.		
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Song Kiang arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hangchow arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.33	4.18
		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56			7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.35
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing arr. / dep.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr. / dep.		9.26	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.40	5.29				9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah arr. / dep.	8.24	10.56	12.37	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing arr. / dep.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.32	7.23
	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58			7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow arr. / dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Song Kiang arr. / dep.	9.38	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24			10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu arr. / dep.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow arr. / dep.	9.19				5.33	
	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50		9.24	10.55	12.35	2.46	5.42	7.15
Hangchow arr. / dep.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Hsu arr. / dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
	8.21				3.50			9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.06	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.25		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanzian..	8.08		9.51	10.56	1.29	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.32		4.54	7.00	A.M.
..arr.	9.40		11.24	12.08	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW ..dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.50		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.58		3.27	7.03		2.09
..dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.06		4.16	8.07		3.14
..dep.	11.50	8.00	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	9.00	3.10		5.10			4.11
..dep.	12.48	9.09	3.22		5.11			4.31
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	9.52	4.14		5.41			4.14
..dep.	1.33	9.58	4.24		5.51			4.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			6.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.55

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..							
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.55	1.20		3.50	11.00
								A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.38	2.37		5.40	0.40
..dep.	9.07			10.38	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.34	3.26		6.30	
..dep.	9.49			12.57	3.31		6.33	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.45	4.09		8.00	2.01
..dep.	10.57		7.32	1.05	4.19			2.10
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
..dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.31
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	6.04			5.14
..dep.	12.57	7.35	9.47	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.47	8.35	10.45	4.50		3.35		
Nanziang	2.00	8.50	11.00	5.09		3.50		
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.50	9.35	12.10	6.27	7.36	4.30		7.00

2. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	21	23	25	27	29	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	9.20	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.20
KIANGWAN	7.27	9.47	11.12	12.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.47
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	9.55	11.20	12.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	21.55

	22	24	26	28	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	4.30	7.40	10.05	12.10	14.20	17.20	19.00	19.45
KIANGWAN	4.53	8.03	10.28	12.33	14.43	17.43	19.23	20.08
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	5.15	8.25	10.50	12.55	15.05	18.05	19.45	20.30

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at
135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD
ON
Thursday, the 27th inst.
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture and Effects

Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suites, Bevelled Mirror-back Dining Room Suites, Mahogany Stained Bedroom Suites, Roll-top Desks, Office Chairs, Single & Double Letter Files, Jardiniere Stands, Silver Ware Cabinets, Japanese Curio Cabinets, Card-tables, Silk Screens, "Columbia" Gramaphones with Records, Electric Fans, and few lots of Glasses and E. P. Ware, etc., etc., etc.

On View Wednesday, the 26th inst.

NOTICE

PARTIES still in possession of cheques drawn by me on my account with the International Banking Corporation, are requested to return same to me, as I have withdrawn my account from the bank.

Major St. P. Rudinger.
Shanghai, 24th July, 1916.
10516 J 27

"THE EUROPEAN WAR"

By Bill Smith
Special Correspondent

Now being Published for free distribution on August 1st.

Early Application Requested

Address:
"Bill Smith"
Author,
c/o Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants
SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest
as proved by our success in public tenders
Est. 1895

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private. **Broadway** (Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai) *Tel. Address* "Zunglee, Shanghai"

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

Electric Irons

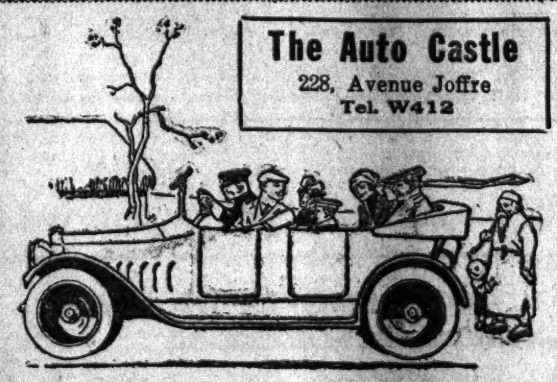
The Electric Iron is Superior to all Others
in
Cleanliness
Convenience
Cheapness

A Trial will Demonstrate Its Many Advantages.
Electric Irons of various types are now kept in stock by local electric contractors.

For further particulars etc, apply to the
Municipal Electricity Department
Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road and A 1297 Broadway
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

The Auto Castle

228, Avenue Joffre
Tel. W412



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Strict and prompt attention to Repairing, under European supervision

MOTOR-CARS

New and Second-hand Motor Cars for sale at low prices

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.
Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.
The China Press is on sale at our store

$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1080.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

10259

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 13th July, 1916.
10408 A 12

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

REWARD

STOLEN OR LOST on the afternoon of July 20th, 1916.

1 lady's 18k. gold and diamond solitaire ring, platinum setting, weight of diamond nearly 3 carats.

1 lady's 18k. gold ring, set with two diamonds (crosswise) in platinum, one diamond being round and the other slightly oblong, weight of each diamond about 1½ carats.

1 lady's 18k. gold ring, set with one large ruby surrounded with 10 small diamonds; weight of ruby about 3 carats.

A handsome reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of these three rings, which are the property of—

MRS. WINTERHALTER,
Palace Hotel, Shanghai.
10526 J 28

It Is Much Cooler At Woosung

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway issue cheap return tickets available on the 17.25 train from Shanghai North to Woosung Forts for return the same evening, or available by any train on Saturdays and Sundays.

First class $1.00
Second class.... 0.50

On and from August 1st, an additional train will leave Shanghai North at 19.00 hours for Woosung Forts, returning at 19.40. Last train leaves Woosung Forts at 21.30 hours.

There is good Hotel accommodation at Woosung Forts under foreign supervision.

10498

PALACE HOTEL

Roof Garden Concert

THE Management of THE PALACE HOTEL beg to announce that PAPINI'S RENOWNED ORCHESTRA will give a concert of selected Classical and Operatic music on every Wednesday Evening on the ROOF GARDEN of the Palace Hotel: commencing on Wednesday, July 26th.

10499 J 26

GODOWNS TO LET

SMALL godown to let, by week, month or year. Reply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATIONS VACANT

BOOKKEEPER WANTED; competent to take charge of Import and Export books, a man who can handle the Typewriter and assist with the confidential correspondence and who is familiar with code work. An American preferred. None but persons of experience need apply, giving references and stating salary wanted. (Not required to go to outports unless agreeable.) Apply to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.

10507 J 26

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter wanted. None but competent persons need apply to Box 98, THE CHINA PRESS.

10507 J 26

WANTED, experienced teacher of English (American nationality preferred) by a Government college. Apply P. W. Kuo, 4 Paotung Road, Shanghai.

10521 A 6

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 9428

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO LET, near Bund, in first-class boarding house, one large airy well-furnished bedroom; excellent board. Also one smaller; airy and comfortable room. Lift and 'phone. Americans preferred. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS.

10510 J 25 28 30

TO LET, comfortable furnished bedroom, with verandah and bathroom attached; also furnished attic with bathroom. Apply 57 Range Road.

10519 J 30

CENTRAL DISTRICT, in private flat (British), to let with board, comfortable south room, bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple. Elevator. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

10500 J 26

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished flat, two rooms, kitchen and bathroom, in Central district. Apply to Box 95, THE CHINA PRESS.

10502 J 26

HOUSES TO LET

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detached residence, five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms, kitchen and servants' quarters, tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10518

HOUSES TO LET, *46, Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. *101, Aue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10495

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

10366

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by young Chinese as general office assistant, good knowledge piece goods and sundries business. Apply to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

10513 J 27

WANTED, management hotel, manager late Oriental Hotel, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia. Address Edward Baker, c/o Macdonald & Co., Marine Superintendent, York Buildings, Hongkong.

10501 J 29

MISCELLANEOUS

TWO GENTLEMEN are desirous of making the acquaintance of two ladies with a view to matrimony. Reply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

10527 J 28

ADVERTISER will put Capitalists in touch with lucrative business. Apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

10512 J 27

HOUSES WANTED

ENGLISH LADY would like to take over small furnished house or flat, 3 or 4 rooms, facing south. Must be nicely furnished, in Western, French or Central districts; moderate rental. Would take for two years or more, if necessary. No children. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

10514 J 28

WANTED, 4 or 5-roomed-house, from 1st September, near Hongkew Park preferred. Furniture can take up at good terms. Please give full particulars to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.

10486 J 26

FINANCIAL

RELIABLE applicant wants loan of $500 immediately. Willing and able to repay 12 monthly instalments of $50. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

10520 J 29

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10277 J 33

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, as a going concern, with immediate possession, a well-known boarding establishment. 14 large and several small bedrooms, very large dining-room, sitting room, billiard room, with full sized Riley's billiard table in excellent condition and complete with all accessories. Central situation. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

10522 J 27

FOR SALE, Ice chests, large and medium, new, at low price. H. Konig, 25 Gordon Road.

10523 J 28

WANTED to buy, about 50 select Victrola 12-inch records; must be in first-class condition. Apply to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.

10489 J 26

SAILING YACHT for sale, fast and comfortable boat, light draught, teakwood, 38′ by 10′. Perfectly sound. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

10524 J 27

FOR SALE, Hupmobile touring-car, 1916 model, Tls. 2000. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

10493

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10278 T. P.